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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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TO OUR READERS:

Most 1984 benchmark revisions and new seasonal adjustment factors have been introduced in this issue (see below for details). The remaining series will be revised in the coming months. We will note the revisions as they occur. Please also note the comparative charts found on pages four and five as well as the table found on page S-38 are undergoing benchmark revisions and will appear when completed.

This issue of *New Jersey Economic Indicators* marks the first time the graphs in the statistical section have been produced by computer. The systems used in this noteworthy achievement were SAS GRAPH, developed by the SAS Institute, and XEROX's EPIC software package. Many long hours of work were contributed by the staff of the Division of Planning and Research and the Division of Systems and Communications.

Because of this new graphing system there are two changes to the graphs. You will note that the vertical axis is now found on the left-hand side of the chart and that the year is now referenced at January.

If you have any questions regarding the revisions please call (609) 292-7567.

CHANGES IN ECONOMIC INDICATORS
THIS MONTH

Series 1-16, 18 have been revised to a 1984 benchmark and adjusted using new seasonal adjustment factors.
Note: The "unofficial series" found on Series 1-6 are being revised and will reappear when completed.

Series 17 The Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) shown now reflects new rental-equivalency basis (see page for further explanation).

Series 19, 20, 22-36 have been revised using new seasonal adjustment factors.

Series 21 A new series Electric Power Sales has been introduced.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's business expansion continued in January, with nearly all major economic indicators registering gains. Retail sales, housing starts, and industrial production all moved higher, as did employment and personal income. Job growth was not quite fast enough to keep pace with the nation's expanding labor force, resulting in a fractional increase in the civilian unemployment rate from 7.2% to 7.4%, but this pattern was reversed in February when the jobless rate edged down to 7.3%.

News on the price front also remains favorable. Consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of only 2.3% in January and producers' prices were unchanged with markdowns for farm products and energy offsetting increases for automobiles and other goods and services. The inflation rate of the past two years has been the most moderate since the mid-1960s, reflecting sizeable gains in labor productivity, moderation of wage demands, continued high unemployment and idle industrial capacity, and intense foreign competition attributable to the high value of the dollar.

Revised Gross National Product (GNP) estimates indicate that the economy's growth rate was stronger during the closing months of 1984 than previously reported. According to the U.S. Commerce Department, GNP advanced at a 4.9% annual rate during the fourth quarter, sparked by increased consumer spending, business investment in plant and equipment, and government purchases. The increase would have been larger were it not for a reduced pace of inventory accumulation. For all of 1984, GNP was up 6.8%, the largest increase since 1951.

The most common expectation among economists is that business activity will stay on its rising curve during the period ahead, with unemployment hovering in the neighborhood of 7% and inflation remaining moderate. Consumer spending and business investment are projected to keep expanding, though less rapidly than in 1983 and 1984. Also, housing analysts expect the still-sluggish homebuilding sector to be buoyed up at least temporarily by the drop in interest rates that occurred during the second half of 1984 and early 1985.

There is considerable edginess and hedging among forecasters as they look beyond the next few months, however, because of uncertainties about the future course of foreign exchange markets and interest rates in a climate of seemingly intractable federal budget deficits. Manufacturing and agriculture will continue to face severe competitive difficulties in world markets until the value of the dollar comes down. Interest-sensitive sectors such as homebuilding, household durable goods, and capital investment could also become vulnerable as the year progresses if the federal budget deficit and growing private credit demands drive interest rates back upwards. Thus, though their forecasts for 1985 tend towards cautious optimism, most analysts agree that the United States economy will be walking a tightrope until the federal budget and foreign trade deficits have been brought under control.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of March 8, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

Unusually favorable weather and continued strong business and consumer demand drove employment in New Jersey to another all-time high in January, after removing the influence of normal seasonal layoffs. This extended a rising two-year employment curve that has been the steepest in over four decades and which has resulted in the most favorable unemployment situation in the State since 1973.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey climbed by 19,400 in January to a seasonally adjusted total of 3,420,800, according to the latest monthly employer survey conducted by the N. J. Department of Labor. About half of the gain was in construction, where early winter layoffs were fewer than usual because of comparatively mild and storm-free weather up to and including the January survey week. Layoffs also fell short of seasonal expectations in retail trade, and new hiring boosted employment further in finance, insurance, and real estate. Employment was essentially unchanged in manufacturing, but the seasonally adjusted average workweek of production workers lengthened from 41.0 to 41.3 hours, suggesting that there was some further strengthening of industrial output.

January's increase built upon an employment expansion during 1983 and 1984 that was even greater than the Department has previously reported on the basis of its sample survey. Upward revisions of previously published estimates for those years that take into account newly available and more complete information from unemployment insurance tax records and other sources reveal that nonfarm wage and salary jobs have grown by an extraordinary 329,200 since December 1982, with nearly all of the expansion (317,200) in the private sector of the economy. The increase over the past two years has been the biggest since the defense mobilization build-up during the early stages of World War II.

Most of the upward revisions to the Department's employment estimates were in the rapidly growing service-producing industries, which the statistics now show accounted for 246,400, or 78%, of all private sector job growth in New Jersey over the past 25 months. These industries include business services, restaurants, recreation, wholesale trade, retailing, finance, transportation services, and utilities. They have been the primary sources of new jobs for decades, at both the state and national levels, and should continue to lead the way during the years ahead.

Another 43,400, or 14%, of New Jersey's employment gains since the end of 1982 have been in construction, which currently employs more craftworkers and laborers than ever before. Building activity has climbed steeply in New Jersey over the past two years, far outpacing national trends, and there is every reason to expect another good year in 1985. The number of building permits for new residential construction has been on a high plateau since early 1983 and contract awards for nonresidential building and public works projects registered further strong gains throughout 1984. This bodes well for 1985 since it means that the new year began with a heavy volume of planned activity already in the pipeline.

The balance of the state's employment expansion over the past two years (27,200 jobs) has been substantially all in manufacturing, the one sector where cyclical job recovery has been sluggish, not only in New Jersey but throughout the country. Partly because of increased competitive pressures from abroad and intense efforts by management to trim costs through technological change and other labor saving means, less than 30% of the 95,000 factory jobs lost in New Jersey during the back-to-back recessions of 1980 and 1981-82 had been recouped as of January. Some further recovery is anticipated, but manufacturing is unlikely to account for more than a fraction of New Jersey's expanding employment opportunities during the period ahead.

The strong job growth of the past two years has dropped New Jersey's unemployment rate to its lowest level since the 1971-73 period, when it hovered in the 5.6% to 5.8% range. According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, joblessness in the state averaged 6.2% in 1984 and has remained about the same thus far in 1985, registering 6.1% in January and 6.3% in February. This compares with 9.8% when the last recession was at its worst in November 1982.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims have also been essentially stable since the early part of last year, after dropping steeply in 1983. The insured unemployment rate (IUR)--the ratio of claims under the regular state UI program to the number of covered workers--was 3.0% in January and has fluctuated between 2.9% and 3.2% over the past ten months. The State's IUR has not been this low since 1969.

The favorable UI claims experience of the past year, aided by law changes that have raised revenues and tightened eligibility, has given the UI Trust Fund a chance to rebuild from the

insolvent condition that necessitated the borrowing of $735 million from the federal government during the 1970s. By the end of 1984, the outstanding debt had been reduced to $320 million. This entire balance is scheduled for repayment in 1985.

Labor market conditions remain substantially better in New Jersey than in the nation, where unemployment still averaged 7.5% in 1984 and was only slightly better at 7.3% in February. New Jersey's jobless rate has now been below the national average for four years, thanks to comparatively mild recessions in 1980 and 1981-82 and stronger-than-national growth in construction and all major service sectors of the economy. Based on the latest revised statistics, New Jersey's total nonfarm employment growth rate between 1979 and 1984 was twice as great as that for the nation. (10% versus 5%).

In 1984, only 17 states had unemployment rates below New Jersey's 6.2%. This included the six New England states (with an average rate of only 4.9%), along with Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Arizona, Colorado, Texas, and Hawaii. Joblessness averaged 7.2% in New York and 9.1% in Pennsylvania and was still 10% or higher in West Virginia, Michigan, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alaska.

New Jersey's solid gains during 1984 are reflected in all major economic indicators monitored by the N. J. Department of Labor. Retail sales climbed by 10% in 1984 to an annual volume of $40.5 billion and new passenger car registrations--a proxy for new car sales--soared to a total of over 500,000, up 41% from a year earlier. Construction contract awards advanced 15% in 1984 and, as of November, the year-to-date number of new business incorporations was running 2 1/2% ahead of the same period in 1983. Similarly, electric power usage during the first nine months of the year was running 4% ahead of its 1983 pace. All of these indicators were at record highs.

Additional growth can be expected in the months ahead, but the torrid pace of 1983 and 1984 is unlikely to be matched in 1985. Construction activity should remain strong and manufacturing should register some further recovery, but additional job gains in these sectors are likely to be modest. New employment opportunities will be mostly in the state's service-producing industries. Though overall job growth will probably be less than during the past two years, it should be sufficient to balance New Jersey's labor force expansion and lower the state's unemployment rate fractionally to the 5 1/2% to 6% range.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 9654	$ 9585	$ 8937	Aug	Personal Income (millions)		+ 8.9	+ 9.9
$ 3838	$ 3791	$ 3512	Dec	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 9.8	+10.3
2013	2349	2268	Nov	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 2.5	INA
49	27	44	Dec'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	- 3.2	+47.7
95.9	179.8	115.7	Dec	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
$ 435.0	$ 545.5	$ 450.3	Jan	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	- 3.4	+ 5.6
$ 208.9	$ 169.5	$ 181.8	Jan	Residential*	S-18	+14.9	- 6.7
$ 141.5	$ 304.5	$ 220.2	Jan	Nonresidential*	S-18	-35.7	+ 4.4
$ 84.7	$ 71.4	$ 48.3	Jan	Nonbuilding*		+75.4	+52.7
3420.8	3401.4	3265.6	Jan	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 4.8	+ 3.9
736.6	736.5	724.9	Jan	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 1.6	+ 3.0
2684.2	2664.9	2540.7	Jan	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 5.6	+ 4.2
234	219	269	Jan	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	-13.0	- 6.0
6.1	5.8	7.1	Jan	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
92.4	89.6	96.7	Jan	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 4.4	INA
3.0	2.9	3.3	Jan	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.3	41.0	41.1	Jan	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.5	- 0.7
$ 9.76	$ 9.71	$ 9.41	Jan	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.7	+ 3.5
$401.14	$401.99	$384.87	Jan	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.2	+ 2.5

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

Nonagricultural Employment Estimates Revised to a 1984 Benchmark

by
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The Division of Planning and Research each month estimates the number of payroll employees in New Jersey and its ten major labor areas. (Note that geographical definitions of these labor areas have been changed during this revision cycle to conform to the new Metropolitan Statistical Areas developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget see Economic Briefs on page 18.) These estimates are based on reports submitted from a total sample of approximately 9,200 employing units. The March 1984 matched sample covers 35.5% of total manufacturing employment and 27.5% of total nonmanufacturing employment in the state. A matched sample is two consecutive months of reporting by an employer.

BENCHMARK OVERVIEW

The accuracy of the estimates are subjected annually to a quality control review. Once a year, in this case March 1984, estimates are compared with a later, more accurate, and complete count of total employment for the same period. This later, more accurate, and complete count of employment is called a benchmark. New benchmarks or universe counts are determined at the most detailed industrial classification or cell for which estimates are made.

The sample-generated estimates are reviewed and revised annually since they may differ from the subsequent actual benchmark or total employment count. These differences may occur for several reasons. A major cause of differences in 1984 was the current sampling structure's inability to capture much of the increase in employment resulting from the "birth" of new firms. Births most commonly occur during the expansion portion of the business cycle which began late in 1982.

Also, of particular importance in 1984, firms participating in the sample may have had different employment characteristics compared to those not participating. Industries such as trade and services may have had an under-representation of small firms. In addition, the estimates are affected by sample variations caused by changes in the number of firms reporting in a particular industrial classification each month. This is due primarily to the "voluntary" aspect of employer participation in the survey.

Differences may also arise due to sample reporter delinquency, especially key reporters, which may cause unrepresentative estimates. Responses from late reporters may yield different trends than estimates derived from employers reporting on a timely basis.

The estimates can be affected by changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments, normally made to the original estimates during the annual benchmark revision process. A change in the industrial classification of a firm is made when the firm(s) no longer produces the same product or service or when a shift occurs in the primary product line. Lastly, differences may occur as a result of improvements in benchmark source data.

The benchmark for all industry categories is based primarily upon tabulations of data on employment and wages received from New Jersey Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program employer reports which accounted for 97.9% of the employment base for the 1984 benchmark. The totals are further supplemented by periodic surveys of employment at establishments not covered by UI, such as religious institutions and social service agencies. One such survey in 1984 determined the number of elected and appointed officials in New Jersey local government. Results indicated there were approximately 5,000 non-covered elected and appointed officials. Also counted in the 1984 benchmark were an estimated 12,000 employees at church-chartered schools that were recently exempted from UI coverage as well as about 500 interns and first-year graduates employed by licensed hospitals in New Jersey. Information on insurance agents and railroad transportation employees, also excluded from UI coverage, are extracted from other data sources.

After the benchmark for an industry has been established, the original estimates are compared with the benchmark and adjusted as needed. Most employment series are adjusted by either "wedging" back the difference over the time period from the new benchmark to the preceding one or from the time the trend divergence occurred. A wedge is a set of equal monthly adjustments that tapers out the differences between the March benchmark and estimate. The wedging of data or smoothing of the benchmark adjustment, represents, therefore, only an approximation of the actual economic trend. Estimates are also revised by the substitution of adjusted UI-covered employment data. Both methods of adjustment are acceptable. This year statewide estimates were revised back to 1981 because of a noneconomic industrial code change to a key reporter.

STATEWIDE REVIEW

Analysis of the 1984 benchmark for total nonfarm wage and salary employment required an upward revision of 1.4%, or 44,200, of the original March 1984 estimate. During the past ten

years, upward revisions were made in seven years and downward revisions were made in three. In 1984 the total employment increase was in the service-producing sector, which was revised upward by 2.1%, or 49,100. Employment in the goods-producing sector was overestimated slightly by 0.6% and required a downward revision of 4,900 due to overestimating employment in durable goods manufacturing by 3,100 and by 1,700 in nondurable goods manufacturing.

Within the private service-producing sector, the largest upward revisions occurred in the services and trade divisions. The former was revised upward by 4.7%, or 32,600, and the latter by 2.2%, or 16,300. In both cases, the upward adjustment is attributed to the inability of the sample to adequately capture the post-recession job expansion during the third and fourth quarters of 1983. Much stronger-than-estimated economic expansion occurred within business service industries and eating and drinking establishments, which had the largest revisions within their respective divisions.

Within the goods-producing sector, manufacturing accounted for the largest overestimate of employment. The largest overestimate in the durable goods division occurred in nonelectrical machinery industry, which was revised downward by 4.6%, or 2,900. This revision was primarily due to the effects of industrial classification code changes in several of the smaller estimating cell groupings. The apparel industry registered the largest overestimate in the nondurable goods division, and was revised downward by 3.9%, or 2,000. This overestimate was caused by the failure of the sample to adequately capture the employment decline during the third and fourth quarters of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984.

Construction and mining are the two other major divisions within the goods-producing sector. The employment estimate for construction was revised downward by 300. Mining employment was adjusted upward by 200.

Within the public sector, government employment was adjusted downward by 1.6%, or 8,700. This adjustment was partially due to the introduction of the results of the survey of non-covered employment of elected and appointed officials in local government, which reduced the previous estimate by 3,500.

THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED SERIES OF NEW JERSEY NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

(In Thousands; Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1981		1982	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Jan	3018.1	3018.1	3035.7	3037.0
Feb	3018.6	3018.6	3020.7	3022.2
Mar	3044.1	3044.1	3037.2	3038.9
Apr	3081.4	3081.5	3064.4	3065.8
May	3094.8	3095.1	3092.1	3093.2
Jun	3147.3	3147.7	3144.4	3145.2
Jul	3148.2	3148.7	3134.5	3135.0
Aug	3146.2	3146.9	3138.5	3138.8
Sep	3126.5	3127.3	3113.0	3115.4
Oct	3120.9	3121.9	3104.5	3104.2
Nov	3119.6	3120.7	3102.2	3101.6
Dec	3111.5	3112.8	3098.9	3098.0
Ann. Avg.	3098.1	3098.6	3090.5	3091.3

	1983		1984	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Jan	3037.5	3036.3	3168.8	3196.7
Feb	3030.5	3029.0	3170.0	3207.1
Mar	3061.4	3059.7	3191.8	3236.0
Apr	3106.0	3104.1	3231.0	3305.2
May	3137.7	3135.9	3260.4	3344.2
Jun	3200.1	3197.8	3317.5	3400.3
Jul	3202.8	3228.4	3316.9	3399.4
Aug	3191.5	3222.4	3314.9	3397.9
Sep	3190.7	3222.4	3301.9	3384.5
Oct	3199.9	3228.6	3309.6	3390.3
Nov	3211.1	3236.7	3315.4	3397.8
Dec	3216.4	3247.8	3324.2	3405.6
Ann. Avg.	3148.8	3162.4	3268.5	3338.7

LABOR AREA REVIEW

Based on new definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, our labor area definitions were redefined with the introduction of 1984 benchmark data. [More information on the geographic changes in labor areas appears in the Economic Briefs section, page 18.]. New MSA definitions have been designated for the Atlantic City, Monmouth-Ocean, Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, and the Newark areas and therefore estimates are not comparable between the original and revised estimates. [Among New Jersey's six major labor areas which did not change, the original nonfarm employment estimate was revised upward for five areas and revised downward for one.]

The Camden Labor Area had the largest underestimate in total nonagricultural employment which required an upward revision of 3.2% or 11,300. Other labor areas that were underestimated included Bergen, revised upward by 2.2% or 8,900; Passaic, revised upward by 2.7% or 5,200; Jersey City, revised upward by 2.2% or 4,900; and Trenton, which required an upward adjustment of 0.7% or 1,200. The only overestimate in total nonagricultural employment occurred in the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area requiring a downward revision of 2.5% or 1,300.

USE OF UI DATA FROM APRIL TO JUNE 1984

Revisions for 1984 also utilized employment data reported under the state's Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program for April, May, and June of 1984. Incorporating UI data for this additional quarter into the estimating procedure improves the accuracy of the 1984 and 1985 estimates and will reduce the magnitude of revisions next year. The use of second-quarter UI data is

particularly significant this year since employment expanded much more rapidly during this quarter among all employers covered by the UI program than was apparent from the sample reporters. In part, the sample's failure to pick up this surge in employment was due to the previously cited inability of the sample structure to pick up employment from the birth of new firms which are particularly significant during a cyclical upturn. In addition, the sample failed to pick up the magnitude of the expansion in existing firms especially in the service, trade, and transportation/communications/electric/gas/sanitary services sectors which typically have smaller numbers of sample reporters.

The March benchmark together with UI covered employment data for the second quarter of 1984 established the level for projecting industry employment for the remaining six months of 1984 and the current year (1985) based on data trends provided by sample reporters.

Based on covered employment data for the second quarter of 1984, total nonagricultural employment was revised upward in June by 2.5% or 82,800. Projected employment estimates for December 1984 were revised upwards by 2.4% or 81,400 on the total nonfarm level.

Analysis of the December 1984 revisions showed that employment in manufacturing was revised downward by 0.5% or 3,500 and nonmanufacturing employment was adjusted up by 3.3% or 84,900. Within the manufacturing sector, durable goods employment showed a downward revision of 1.0% or 3,400 and nondurable goods employment was virtually unchanged.

Within the private service-producing sector, service industries had the largest upward revision in December of 6.0% or 43,100. Trade had the next largest revision moving upward by 30,400.

EMPLOYMENT BY LABOR AREA
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1984

Labor Area (Counties)	Employment (000)		Change From Estimate to Benchmark	
	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
Atlantic City MSA (Atlantic and Cape May Counties)	130.1	130.1	0	0
Bergen LMA (Bergen County)	413.6	422.5	+ 8.9	+ 2.2
Camden LMA (Burlington, Camden, & Gloucester Counties)	358.1	369.4	+11.3	+ 3.2
Jersey City PMSA (Hudson County)	218.6	223.5	+ 4.9	+ 2.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA (Hunterdon, Middlesex, & Somerset Counties)	446.9	446.9	*	*
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA (Monmouth & Ocean Counties)	263.1	263.1	*	*
Newark PMSA (Essex, Morris, Sussex, & Union Counties)	906.3	906.3	*	*
Passaic LMA (Passaic County)	189.7	194.9	+ 5.2	+ 2.7
Trenton PMSA (Mercer County)	169.5	170.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton PMSA (Cumberland County)	52.2	50.9	- 1.3	- 2.5

* Not Comparable

NOTE: LMA = Labor Market Area; MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; PMSA = Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

PLANS TO IMPROVE THE ESTIMATES

Because of the success of last year's sample expansion in meeting federal sample size guidelines, for the manufacturing, transportation/communications/electric/gas/sanitary services, retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate industries no single sector has been targeted for solicitation this year. The Division of Planning and Research will undertake sample expansion on a broad basis and selectively solicit those industries identified with the greatest sample deficiency.

The division will also conduct a survey of a group of employers in the goods producing sector which are exempt from coverage under the UI program. The results of this survey will improve the estimates and benchmark for 1985.

Additionally, the division will explore ways to move effectively estimate employment growth attributable to business births during periods of economic expansion.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1984 FOR NEW JERSEY

	Employment (000)		Change From Estimate to Benchmark	
	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3191.8	3236.0	+44.2	+ 1.4
Total Goods Producing	841.2	836.3	- 4.9	- 0.6
Manufacturing	726.0	721.2	- 4.8	- 0.7
Durable Goods	347.5	344.4	- 3.1	- 0.9
Lumber/Wood Products	6.5	6.3	- 0.2	- 3.1
Furniture	10.3	12.4	+ 2.1	+ 20.4
Stone/Clay/Glass	27.0	25.9	- 1.1	- 4.1
Primary Metals	21.0	21.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Fabricated Metals	54.1	51.3	- 2.8	- 5.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	62.7	59.8	- 2.9	- 4.6
Electrical Machinery	92.0	94.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.2
Transportation Equipment	14.2	16.2	+ 2.0	+ 14.1
Instruments	34.1	33.4	- 0.7	- 2.1
Misc. Manufacturing	25.6	24.0	- 1.6	- 6.3
Nondurable Goods	378.5	376.8	- 1.7	- 0.4
Food	48.9	47.0	- 1.9	- 3.9
Tobacco	0.2	0.4	+ 0.2	+100.0
Textiles	16.3	15.5	- 0.8	- 4.9
Apparel	51.2	49.2	- 2.0	- 3.9
Paper Products	31.8	32.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Printing/Publishing	58.5	60.8	+ 2.3	+ 3.9
Chemicals	119.9	119.1	- 0.8	- 0.7
Petroleum	9.5	10.0	+ 0.5	+ 5.3
Rubber/Plastics	38.2	38.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Leather	4.7	4.4	- 0.3	- 6.4
Construction	113.4	113.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Mining	1.8	2.0	+ 0.2	+ 11.1
Total Service Producing	2350.6	2399.7	+49.1	+ 2.1
Private-Sector Service Producing	1813.1	1870.9	+57.8	+ 3.2
Trans./Comm./Elec./Gas/Sanitary Services	207.4	212.7	+ 5.3	+ 2.6
Wholesale/Retail Trade	736.7	753.0	+16.3	+ 2.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	174.5	178.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.1
Services	694.5	727.1	+32.6	+ 4.7
Government	537.5	528.8	- 8.7	- 1.6
Federal	72.4	72.4	0	0.0
State	106.0	108.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.1
Local	359.1	348.2	-10.9	- 3.0

The Effect of a Changing Labor Force on New Jersey's Unemployment Rate

by
Robert Vaden
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The changing composition of the labor force was at least partially responsible for the increased unemployment rates of the 1970s. The dramatic increase in female labor force participation rates and the post-World War II "baby boom" have resulted in significant changes in the composition of the labor force. At the same time, early retirement has helped to lower the labor force participation rate of adult males. In the last two decades, these changes have decreased the share of the historically low unemployment groups, such as adult white males, and increased the share of historically higher unemployment groups, such as females and youth. Therefore, the argument is that as the higher unemployment groups increase their share of the labor force, the unemployment rate will also increase, assuming all other conditions do not change significantly.

This article examines this argument in New Jersey--first by discussing changes in the composition of the New Jersey labor force since 1960, second by measuring the impact of these changes on the state's unemployment rate, and third by comparing labor force trends in New Jersey to the nation.

SOURCES OF DATA

For this analysis, the labor force and population have been broken into five demographic groups. They are: white males over age 19, white females over age 19, nonwhite males over age 19, nonwhite females over age 19, and youth, aged 16-19.

Annual average data from 1970 through 1980 came from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey conducted monthly by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1980, almost 65,000 households were surveyed nationally, of which 1,780 were in New Jersey. Because CPS data for New Jesey are unavailable prior to 1970, the 1960 labor force data were taken from the 1960 census. Decennial census data are not annual averages but represent the labor force status of individuals the week prior to Census Day, April 1, 1960. A review of 1970 and 1980 data from the census and CPS indicate that the differences between the two sets of data are relatively small.

CHANGES IN THE LABOR FORCE

The composition of the New Jersey labor force has shifted dramatically since 1960. As shown in Table 1, in 1960 males over the age of 19 comprised almost 65% of the labor force compared to 52% in 1980. Females made up less than 31% of the labor force in 1960 compared to almost 40% in 1980. By race, the nonwhite share of the labor force increased from 8.4% in 1960 to 11% in 1980. The youth share (ages 16-19 years) went from 4.9% to 8.0%. The share of white adult males, the group which traditionally has

had the lowest unemployment, declined from almost 60% in 1960 to less than 47% in 1980.

These changes in composition have combined with certain demographic tendencies in unemployment patterns. Nonwhites experience higher unemployment than whites, females have higher unemployment rates than males, and young people have the highest unemployment rates of all. The shifts in the composition of the labor force from 1960 to 1980 were decidedly in the direction of increasing the weights or shares of the higher unemployment groups and reducing the weights of the lower unemployment groups.

Changes in the composition of the labor force result from changes in both population distribution and in labor force participation.

POPULATION

As seen in Table 2, distribution of the population 16 years and older in New Jersey in 1980 differs in varying degrees from the 1960 distribution. By sex, the differences are moderate. The adult male share of the distribution declined somewhat from 44.3% in 1960 to 41.3% in 1980, while the adult female share barely increased from 48.2% in 1960 to 48.8% in 1980.

By race, the differences were more pronounced. The white share (male and female over age 19) declined from 85.2% in 1960 to 79.8% in 1980, while the nonwhite share increased significantly from 7.3% in 1960 to 10.3% in 1980. Immigration and the relatively low fertility rate of whites relative to nonwhites has caused this shift in the population distribution from whites to nonwhites.

The youth share (16 to 19 years) also increased significantly from 7.4% in 1960 to 10.0% in 1980, although by 1980, youth, as a share of the total labor force, was declining.

The post-World War II baby boom, starting in 1946 and lasting until the mid-1960s, is the most notable event affecting the population distribution. The baby boom resulted in a flood of young people who first hit the labor market in the early 1960s and continued into the 1970s. In New Jersey, youth, as a share of total population over age 16, peaked at 10.7% in 1975 and is now declining. Viewed from a different perspective, the youth population in New Jersey increased by 54.3% from 1960 to 1970. From 1970 to 1980, the youth population increased by only 14.7%.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Overall, labor force participation rates have increased significantly since 1960. After increasing by 2.5% (See Table 3) from 1960 to 1970, the labor force participation rates grew steadily throughout the 1970s except for a leveling off during the 1974-1975 recession. Growth in the participation rate of white females was largely responsible for the overall increase.

After moderately increasing from 36.7% to 41.8% from 1960 to 1970, female labor force participation rates jumped dramatically from 41.8% in 1970 to 52.3% in 1980 (See Table 3). As stated previously, the increase in female rates is largely a result of the sharp increase in white female rates. From 1970 to 1980, the white female rate increased from 40.3% to 51.4% while the nonwhite female rate went from 53.7% to 58.9%.

Reasons for the increase in female labor force participation rates are well documented. The increased acceptance of women in the workplace, the higher education and training levels obtained by women, economic necessity arising from steadily increasing housing and living costs, and the increased level of divorce and the consequent increase in the number of single-parent households are all factors which have increased the number of women in the labor force. In addition, the shift in the economy to more service-related industries has tended to favor women in the labor force.

The youth labor force participation rate, like the female labor force participation rate, has also increased sharply. In 1960, the youth rate was 38.6% compared to 49.1% in 1970. In 1980, the youth rate had declined to 51.8% after reaching 55.7% in 1979. The lower rate in 1980, perhaps, reflects a tendency of some youth to drop out of the labor force because of the high youth unemployment rates during the 1980 recession.

Overall, male labor force participation rates declined from 83.7% in 1960 to 81.7% in 1980. The decline was largely caused by the decline in adult white male participation rates. The white male rate declined from 84.0% in 1960 to 80.9% in 1978. Since 1978, the white male rate has remained fairly steady at a 1980 level of 81.5%. The nonwhite male rate, at 81.5% in 1960, declined sharply following the 1974-1975 recession. A strong rebound brought the nonwhite male rate up to 83.3% in 1980.

Reasons for the decline in male participation rates include earlier retirement and increased schooling. In addition, the relative decline in manufacturing versus the gain in services has disproportionately affected male blue-collar employment.

By race, the white labor force participation rate has increased from 58.7% in 1960 to 65.3% in 1980. The nonwhite rate, although higher than the white rate, at 69.2% in 1980, shows a smaller increase. In 1960, the nonwhite rate was 65.6%.

THE FINDINGS

To determine the impact of the preceeding changes on the State's unemployment rate, the unemployment rates for the years 1970 through 1980 were recalculated based on the 1960 composition of the labor force. The recalculated or "standardized" rates show what the unemployment rate would have been for each year, given the unemployment rate for each demographic group, had the composition of the labor force been the same as in 1960. The difference between the actual rate and the standardized rate represents

the change in the unemployment rate which is due to changes in the composition of the labor force.

Table 4 summarizes these calculations. Column C of Table 4 shows the changes in the unemployment rate due to changes in the composition of the labor force. Column E of the table shows the part of the change which is due to changes in labor force participation rates. Column G shows that portion of the change due to changes in the population distribution.

The changing composition of the labor force explains somewhat less than one percentage point (0.82) or about one-third of the 2.65 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate from 1960 to 1980. Column C of Table 4 shows the increase in the unemployment rate for the period 1970 to 1980 which can be attributed to changes in the composition of the labor force. Once again, changes in the composition of the labor force account for only part of the total increase in unemployment since 1960. Using data for the 1978-1980 period, changes in the composition of the labor force accounted for approximately one-third of the overall increase. Other factors account for the remaining increase. This suggests, while increases in the unemployment rate due to changes in the demographic makeup of the labor force are significant, other factors are responsible for most of the increased levels of unemployment.

An alternate calculation would be to recalculate the unemployment rate for earlier years based on the 1980 composition of the labor force. The 1960 unemployment rate would have been 5.12%, instead of 4.58%, had the composition of the labor force in 1960 been the same as in 1980.

The change in the unemployment rate, as shown in Column C of Table 4, is not a "pure" measure. Changes in the unemployment rates of the various demographic subgroups over time are not independent of changes in the labor force behavior of the subgroups. There is an "interaction" between the unemployment rate of the various subgroups, such as youth, and the labor force behavior of these groups. For example, the youth unemployment rate has increased significantly from 1960 to 1980. The number of young people, both in absolute and relative terms in the labor force, also increased significantly. The higher unemployment rate of youth was, in part, caused by the larger number of youth who were competing for a limited number of jobs.

Table 4 shows that changes in the composition of the labor force have had a significant but perhaps not as large an impact on New Jersey's unemployment rate as might have been hypothesized. The reason the impact is not larger is because the gap between females, who have had historically higher rates of unemployment, and males has narrowed. For example, in 1960, the overall adult female unemployment rate was 5.7%, compared to an adult male rate of 3.6%. In 1980, the overall female unemployment rate had increased to 7.0%, an increase of 23%. The overall male rate, however, had increased to 5.4%, an increase of 50%. The unemployment rate for adult white males, a historically low unemployment group, increased from 3.2% in 1960 to 4.6% in 1980; the comparable white adult female rate went from 5.3% to 6.1%.

As the female unemployment rate comes closer to the state's overall rate, the impact on the unemployment rate of additional female workers in the labor force declines. In 1979, the overall state rate of 6.9% exceeded the overall female rate of 6.6%. In fact, since 1975, the unemployment rate for white females has remained below the state's overall rate. Under these circumstances, the addition of white female workers would lower--not increase--the overall state rate.

While the gap between male and female unemployment narrowed, the gap between white and nonwhite unemployment has remained high. In 1980, as in 1960, the nonwhite unemployment rate was more than twice as high as the white rate.

As a share of the labor force, nonwhites have increased from 8.4% in 1960 to 11.0% in 1980. The increase in the nonwhite share, because of the group's relatively high unemployment rate,

Table 1
Composition of the New Jersey Labor Force
Over Age 16
Selected Years
Percent Distribution

	By Sex Over Age 19		By Race Over Age 19		White Male	White Female	Youth	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite	Over Age 19	Over Age 19	Age 16-19	Over Age 19	Over Age 19
1960	64.4%	30.7%	86.7%	8.4%	59.5%	27.2%	4.9%	4.9%	3.5%
1970	58.7	33.4	81.9	10.2	53.1	28.8	7.9	5.6	4.6
1975	55.5	35.9	80.9	10.5	50.0	30.9	8.5	5.5	5.0
1980	52.4	39.6	80.7	11.0	46.8	34.2	8.0	5.6	5.4

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

has caused some increase in the overall unemployment rate. The impact is minimized because of the relatively small share of the nonwhite group. For example, the overall unemployment rate in 1980 would have been 7.0% instead of 7.2% if the nonwhite share of the labor force had remained constant from 1960 to 1980.

The youth component, young people aged 16-19, is the demographic group that has accounted for most of the increased unemployment due to changes in the composition of the labor force. In 1960, young people made up 4.9% of the labor force and had an unemployment rate of 10.7%. In 1980, the youth share of the labor force had increased to 8.0% and the youth unemployment rate had skyrocketed to 20.2%.

The increase in the youth component of the labor force was due to the large number of babies born following World War II and the increased labor force participation rate of this group during the 1970s. Nevertheless, had youth, in 1980, made up only 7.4% of the population, as in 1960, the overall unemployment rate in 1980 would have been 6.7% instead of the realized rate of 7.2%. Of far greater significance, had the unemployment rate for youth remained at its 1960 level (10.7%), the overall unemployment rate for 1980 would have been 6.5% instead of 7.2%, even given the youth share of the labor force in 1980.

As the baby boom generation continues to mature, youth will continue to decline as a share of the total population and labor force. Accordingly, high youth unemployment will exert less upward pressure on the overall rate. In addition, the youth unemployment rate could well decline since there will be less competition for the available jobs.

Changes in the composition of the labor force accounted for a significant share--but not a majority--of the increase in the unemployment rate from 1970 to 1980, which suggests that factors other than changes in the labor force are accounting for today's higher unemployment rates. The increased unemployment rates observed in all demographic groups in 1980 also support this hypothesis.

Table 4 indicates that changes in the population distribution (Column G), as opposed to changes in labor force participation rates (Column E) have had relatively more impact on the overall unemployment rate. As noted, the post-World War II baby boom is the primary reason changes in the population distribution have outweighed changes in labor force participation rates. The baby boom brought large numbers of relatively inexperienced young people into the labor force resulting in higher unemployment. Of course, the high youth unemployment rate is in part a consequence of the relatively large number of young people competing for a limited number of available jobs.

Changes in the labor force participation rate have been largely due to more females (especially white adult females) entering the labor force. Since adult female unemployment rates, although higher than adult male rates, have tended to approximate the state's overall rate in recent years, the impact of additional adult females in the labor force has been minimal.

NEW JERSEY AND THE NATION

National labor force trends and developments very closely parallel those in New Jersey.

The overall unemployment rate in New Jersey, after exceeding the national rate in the mid-and late-1970s, dipped below the U.S. rate in 1980 and has since remained below the national rate.

The demographic composition of both the state and the nation were very similar in 1980, as illustrated below:

Demographic Group	U.S.	New Jersey
White male over age 19	47.3%	46.8%
White female over age 19	32.6	34.2
Youth ages 16-19	8.9	8.0
Nonwhite male over age 19	5.9	5.6
Nonwhite female over age 19	5.2	5.4

The behavior of labor force participation

Table 2
New Jersey Population Distribution
Age 19 and Over
Be Race and Sex
Selected Years

	Be Sex and Race Over Age 19				White Male Over Age 19	White Female Over Age 19	Youth 16-19 Years	Nonwhite Male Over Age 19	Nonwhite Female Over Age 19
	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite					
1960	44.3%	48.2%	85.2%	7.3%	40.9%	44.3%	7.4%	3.4%	3.9%
1970	42.0	48.2	81.3	8.9	38.2	43.1	9.8	3.8	5.1
1975	41.5	47.8	79.5	9.8	37.3	42.2	10.7	4.2	5.6
1980	41.3	48.8	79.8	10.3	37.0	42.8	10.0	4.3	6.0

Source: See Table 1

rates in both New Jersey and the nation were also similar. Both the New Jersey and the national rate increased steadily throughout the 1970s. The overall New Jersey rate increased from 60.3% in 1970 to 64.4% in 1980. Over the same period, the national rate increased from 61.3% to 63.8%. At both the national and state level, the increase in the participation rate of white females was resposible for the overall increase. The overall male participation rate showed similar declines in both New Jersey and the nation.

New Jersey's experience with the baby boom paralleled the nation. Young people, ages 16-19, made up 8.0% of the New Jersey and 8.9% of the national labor force in 1980. The extremely high youth unemployment rates, 17.3% for the U.S. and 20.2% in New Jersey, has put upward pressure on the overall unemployment rates in both New Jersey and the nation.

Paul O. Flaim of the Bureau of Labor Statistics[1] recalculated the national unemployment rate for the period 1957-1977, based on the 1957 composition of the labor force. The U.S. unemployment rate in 1977 was slightly over one percent higher due to changes in the composition of the labor force. Changes in the composition of the labor force account for approximately 37% of the increase in the U.S. unemployment rate. Although a direct comparison between the U.S. and New Jersey calculations cannot be made, all evidence suggest that the New Jersey experience was very similar to that of the nation.

OUTLOOK

Less pressure should be exerted on the unemployment rate through the rest of the decade for two reasons. First, the baby-boom generation has been largely absorbed into the labor force. Young people, ages 16-19, throughout the rest of the decade come from the baby-bust era of low birth rates and will make up a smaller share of the total labor force. Accordingly, downward pressure on the unemployment rate will be exerted simply because the youth component of the labor force will decline in significance.

The female component of the unemployment rate can be expected to decline further as women continue to gain work experience and are accepted into new fields. In 1970, the overall adult female unemployment rate was almost twice the overall adult male rate in New Jersey. By 1980, the gap had narrowed to the point where the overall female rate was approximately only one-third higher than the overall male rate. By 1984, the group had further narrowed to the point where the overall female rate was only one-sixth higher than the overall male rate.

It is not suggested that unemployment rates in the coming years will necessarily be lower. Rather, it is reasonable to expect that, all else being equal, the demographic factors affecting the unemployment rate will be more favorable.

In this article, attention has been centered on the demographic aspects of unemployment. However, the overall level of unemployment is strongly influenced by the level of structural and cyclical unemployment. Structural unemployment simply refers to unemployment which results from workers not having the necessary job skills for today's job market. Cyclical unemployment refers to unemployment due to cyclical swings in the business cycle. The overall unemployment rate will ultimately be determined by the demographic characteristics of the labor force and the levels of cyclical and structural unemployment.

Table 3
Labor Force Participation Rates
Age 16 and Over
By Race, Sex, and Age

Year	Total	By Sex Over Age 19		By Race Over Age 19		White Male Over Age 19	White Female Over Age 19	Youth 16-19	Nonwhite Male Over Age 19	Nonwhite Female Over Age 19
		Male	Female	White	Nonwhite					
1960	57.8%	83.7%	36.7%	58.7%	65.6%	84.0%	35.4%	38.6%	81.5%	51.5%
1970	60.3	84.3	41.8	60.8	68.4	84.0	40.3	49.1	87.9	53.7
1971	59.4	82.9	41.8	60.6	64.8	83.0	40.7	44.4	82.0	51.4
1972	60.6	83.0	43.1	61.6	63.4	83.3	42.2	50.2	79.9	50.6
1973	61.2	82.7	44.2	61.7	67.8	82.9	42.7	51.7	81.4	56.8
1974	61.3	82.7	44.7	61.9	68.0	82.9	43.2	50.3	81.8	56.7
1975	61.2	81.9	46.0	62.4	65.3	82.2	44.9	49.0	79.4	54.7
1976	61.7	81.3	47.3	62.9	64.9	81.5	46.6	49.3	79.8	52.7
1977	62.2	80.6	48.0	62.5	69.1	80.8	46.4	53.4	78.9	61.1
1978	62.8	80.5	49.2	63.3	67.5	80.9	47.8	55.3	76.6	60.0
1979	64.3	80.9	51.9	64.9	69.0	80.9	50.7	55.7	81.0	60.4
1980	64.4	81.7	52.3	65.3	69.2	81.5	51.4	51.8	83.3	58.9

Source: See Table 1

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The entry of the post-World War II baby boom generation into the labor force and steadily increasing female labor force participation rates have resulted in significant changes in the composition of the labor force over the last several years. The changes have tended to increase the "weight" or share of historically high unemployment groups such as youth and females.
2. Changes in the composition of the labor force have had a significant impact on the level of the unemployment rate. In 1960, the New Jersey unemployment rate was 4.6%. In 1980, the New Jersey unemployment rate was 7.2%. Changes in the labor force accounted for approximately 0.8% or one-third of the 2.6 percentage point increase.
3. Changes in the population distribution, as opposed to changing labor force participation rates, have been the primary cause of the high unemployment rates associated with the changing composition of the labor force.
   A. The influx of youth born after World War II is the primary reason the overall unemployment rate has been forced up. The youth unemployment rate is significantly higher than the rate for the rest of the population.
   B. Increases in labor force participation rates, driven by the increases in the white female adult rate, have had less impact on the overall rate. In the 1970s, the gap between female and male unemployment rates steadily declined. In 1979 and 1980, the overall female and overall state rate were effectively equal.
4. Labor force trends in New Jersey have paralleled national trends. At both the national and state levels, the labor force during the 1970s was composed of a significantly larger share of young people ages 16-19 and female workers.
   A. Unemployment rates in the 1970s were higher at both the state and national level than in 1960.
   B. The New Jersey unemployment rate, higher during the 1970s than the national rate, equalled the U.S. unemployment rate in 1980 and has since remained lower than the national rate.
5. At both the state and national level, the impact of demographic changes affecting the population in the future will be positive.
   A. The high youth unemployment rate will have less impact on the overall state rate due to the maturation of the baby boom generation and the relatively smaller baby-bust generation which will make up the 16 to 19 year old population during the rest of the decade.
   B. Female unemployment rates should continue to decline as female workers continue to gain experience and acceptance in new fields.

[1]Paul O. Flaim, "The Effect of Demographic Changes on the Nation's Unemployment Rate," Monthly Labor Review, March 1979, pp. 13-27.

Table 4
Effects of Changes in
the Composition of the Labor Force
on the New Jersey Unemployment Rate

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Year	Actual Unempl. Rate	Rate Based on 1960 Composition of Labor Force	Difference Column A-Columns B	Rate Based on 1960 Labor Force Participation Rates	Difference Column A-D	Rate Based on 1960 Population Distribution	Difference Column A-F
1960	4.55%	--	--	--	--	--	--
1970	4.58	4.10%	.48	4.38%	.20	4.28%	.30
1971	5.70	5.39	.31	5.59	.11	5.50	.20
1972	5.78	5.34	.44	5.62	.16	5.47	.31
1973	5.57	5.00	.57	5.30	.27	5.23	.34
1974	6.31	5.65	.66	6.05	.26	5.87	.44
1975	10.24	9.52	.72	10.00	.24	9.74	.50
1976	10.48	9.80	.68	10.24	.24	10.04	.44
1977	9.41	8.52	.89	8.99	.42	8.91	.50
1978	7.18	6.40	.76	6.82	.34	6.71	.45
1979	6.95	6.19	.76	6.64	.31	6.46	.49
1980	7.23	6.41	.82	6.97	.26	6.67	.56

Source: See Table 1

Note: Rounding accounts for the differences between the sum of columns E and G and column C.

Occupational Staffing Patterns in Manufacturing Industries

by
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The Occupational Employment Survey (OES) for manufacturing industries in New Jersey has been completed and is now available. These staffing patterns data were developed through a cooperative effort between the Division of Planning and Research and the U. S. Department of Labor.

Major industry segments are surveyed in a recurring three-year cycle in the OES program, so that all nonfarm employment is covered in any three-year period. Survey results are published separately and are used collectively to develop other occupational reports of interest to educators, vocational planners, and individual jobseekers. The most recent job staffing patterns for the different industry sectors are combined and applied to a common base year industry employment level to produce "all industry" occupational data. These data and more are published in the Division's *Annual Average Occupational Employment Report*. This industry/occupation matrix is also used as the vehicle to produce projections of future occupational demand. The Division's *1982-1990 Occupational Projections* report and *Annual Average Occupational Employment Report for 1982* are available upon request.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing with a reference period of the second quarter of 1983, includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products (Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC 20-39). For this report, the survey was also subdivided into two major components: nondurable goods (SIC 20-23, 26-31) and durable goods (SIC 24, 25, 32-39) industries.

In 1983, there were approximately 700,000 manufacturing employees in New Jersey. These 700,000 employees represent about one-fourth of New Jersey's private sector employment. About 53% of the manufacturing workers were engaged in nondurable goods industries and 47% in durable goods industries. Over 25% of manufacturing workers were concentrated in two industry groups: within nondurables, chemical and allied products (SIC 28) and within durables, electrical and electronic equipment (SIC 36). Table I shows the industrial composition of New Jersey's manufacturing sector.

Survey findings showed that the production and maintenance occupational group dominated the state's manufacturing sector. This group requires skill levels ranging from non-skilled (less than 30 days training) to skilled (more than two years training). Occupations which fall into this group make up over 400,000 or almost 60% of manufacturing employment (see Table II). The second largest occupational group was clerical workers with approximately 100,000 employees or slightly over 15% of manufacturing employment. The professional/technical group with nearly 90,000 workers or a little over 12% of manufacturing employment was third. Together, these three occupational groups made up 87% of manufacturing employment. The remaining 13% consisted of managers, officers and sales and service workers.

The largest single occupation as opposed to occupational groups was assemblers and fabricators, which accounted for approximately 5% of the manufacturing workforce (see Table III). A

large proportion of manufacturing activity, particularly in the durable goods segment, involves the assembly or fabrication of parts or components into a finished product.

General managers, with over 25,000 workers, was the next largest occupation. The relatively large number of persons in this category is due, in part, to the large number of administrative offices and corporate headquarters located in New Jersey.

As shown in the next two sections, the broad occupational mix of the durable and nondurable goods industries were both very similar to the overall manufacturing distribution. In both cases, production and maintenance workers dominated, followed by clerical workers, and professionals/technicians.

Nondurable Goods Industries

Nondurable goods industries include establishments manufacturing or processing foods, textile apparel, petroleum, and chemical products. In 1983, nondurable goods workers accounted for over half or more than 370,000 of manufacturing's total employment of which almost one-third were in the chemical industry (SIC 28).

Over half or more than 200,000 of these nondurable goods workers were employed in the maintenance and production occupational category. Clerical workers were again the second largest category and professional/technical workers were third (see Table II).

One in ten or 22,610 production and maintenance workers were employed as garment sewing machine operators making this the largest nondurable goods occupation. Nearly all or 21,320 of these sewing machine operators were employed in the apparel and other textile products industry (SIC 23) comprising over 40% of this industry's employment. The next largest occupation, with nearly 14,000 workers, was hand packers and packagers. While employed in nearly every nondurable goods industry, over one-third of these workers were located in the chemical and allied

Table I

EMPLOYMENT IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1983

Industry	Employment	Percent Distribution of Total Manufacturing*
Total Manufacturing	701,290	100.0%
Nondurable Goods--Total	370,120	52.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	119,220	17.0
Printing & Publishing	56,030	8.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	49,920	7.1
Food & Kindred Products	46,870	6.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	37,570	5.4
Paper & Allied Products	30,490	4.3
Textile Mill Products	15,520	2.2
Petroleum Refining & Related Products	9,610	1.4
Leather & Leather Products	4,690	0.7
Tobacco Products	200	0.03
Durable Goods--Total	331,170	47.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	86,910	12.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	60,420	8.6
Fabricated Metal	50,360	7.2
Measuring, Analyzing, Controlling Instruments	33,080	4.7
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	25,940	3.7
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	24,880	3.5
Primary Metal Industries	20,010	2.9
Transportation Equipment	14,320	2.0
Furniture & Fixtures	9,690	1.4
Lumber & Wood Products, Exc. Furniture	5,550	0.8

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

products industry (SIC 28). The remaining top five occupations were general manager, packaging and filling machine operator, and secretary (see Table III).

Durable Goods Industries

Durable goods industries include establishments that manufacture products such as household appliances, glass, instruments, automobiles, and machinery. Products manufactured in durable goods industries tend to be relatively expensive, have a long life span, and their purchase can often be postponed. Consequently, employment in durable goods industries is more responsive to changes in the business cycle than employment in nondurable goods industries. In 1983, the durable goods sector numbered more than 330,000 or slightly less than one half of total manufacturing employment. The electrical and electronic equipment industry (SIC 36) accounted for more than one-fourth of all durable goods employment.

Maintenance and production workers was the largest occupational category comprising more than 60% or over 200,000 of all durable goods workers (see Table II). Assembler and fabricator was the largest occupation, accounting for one in seven durable goods workers. Almost 30% of the jobs in durable goods industries are in occupations involved with the assembly or fabrication of component parts into a final product.

In addition to maintenance and production workers, the remaining top five occupations were general manager, first line supervisor/manager-production, secretary, and electrical and electronic engineer.

Data shown here represent only summary highlights of the 1983 OES manufacturing survey. Tables showing employment for all published occupations at the two-digit and more detailed three-digit SIC level are available free of charge from the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Occupational Research, CN 383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383, (609) 292-1857.

Table II

OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1983

Occupational Group	Total Manufacturing	Nondurable Goods Industries	Durable Goods Industries
Total	701,290	370,120	331,170
Production & Maintenance Workers	419,350	216,200	203,160
Clerical Workers	106,310	60,360	45,960
Professional/Technical Workers	86,110	44,160	41,940
Managers & Officers	52,020	27,710	24,300
Sales Workers	24,580	13,980	10,600
Service Workers	12,350	7,220	5,130

Table III

LARGEST INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN MANUFACTURING, 1983

Total Manufacturing	Total Nondurables	Total Durables
Assembler & Fabricator, exc. Machine, Electrical, and Precision	Sewing Machine Operator, Garment	Assembler & Fabricator, exc. Machine, Electrical, & Precision
General Manager & Top Executive	Hand Packer & Packager	General Manager & Top Executive
Sewing Machine Operator, Garment	General Manager & Top Executive	First Line Supervisor/ Manager, Production
Secretary	Packaging & Filling Machine Operator	Secretary
First Line Supervisor/ Manager, Production	Secretary	Electrical & Electronic Engineering

Economic Briefs

LABOR SUPPLY ANALYSIS

At the end of each quarter, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) classifies over 323 of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) into one of six labor supply categories listed below. The classification appears in *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment*, which is published monthly by the USDOL.

Labor Supply Category	Description	Unemployment Rate
Group A	Critical Shortage of Labor	Less than 1.5%
Group B	Serious Shortage of Labor	1.5% to 2.9%
Group C	Moderate Shortage of Labor	3.0% to 5.9%
Group D	Moderate Surplus of Labor	6.0% to 8.9%
Group E	Serious Surplus of Labor	9.0% to 11.9%
Group F	Critical Surplus of Labor	12.0% or more

The USDOL publishes these classifications for use in analyzing the relative levels of unemployment among the largest employment centers in the country.

The most recent listing by the USDOL used data for the second quarter of 1984. Table 1 shows labor supply status and the quarterly unemployment rates for New Jersey SMSAs and a comparative listing for the four previous quarters.

These estimates indicate that each SMSA in New Jersey had declining rates of unemployment between 2nd quarter 1984 and 2nd quarter 1983 except for the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area which has suffered numerous plant shutdowns and layoffs in the manufacturing sector. It should be noted that the data were based on original estimates as provided to the USDOL by the New Jersey Department of Labor and do not reflect any revisions that have been developed since that time.

Listed below are comparisons with classifications for all SMSAs in the country. On the whole, New Jersey fared much better than other areas in the nation for 2nd quarter 1984. (During that time, New Jersey's unemployment rate was 6.2% while the nation's rate was 7.5%.)

Labor Supply Category	N.J. Total Areas	Percent of Total N.J	U.S. Total Areas	Percent of Total U.S.
A	0	-	0	-
B	0	-	3	0.1%
C	4	50%	117	36.2
D	2	25	116	35.9
E	1	12.5	53	16.4
F	1	12.5	34	10.5
Total Areas	8		323	

Readers interested in subscribing to *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment* should write to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (TEEPA), 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213 (202-376-6700). This publication also provides information on labor surplus areas which are areas where employers can be eligible for bidding preference on federal contracts.

Table I

SMSA	Second Quarter 1984 Class	Second Quarter 1984 Rate%	First Quarter 1984 Class	First Quarter 1984 Rate%	Fourth Quarter 1983 Class	Fourth Quarter 1983 Rate%	Third Quarter 1983 Class	Third Quarter 1983 Rate%	Second Quarter 1983 Class	Second Quarter 1983 Rate%
Atlantic City	D	7.0	E	9.1	D	7.3	D	8.6	D	8.6
Jersey City	E	10.5	F	12.1	E	10.0	F	12.9	F	12.7
Long Branch-Asbury Park	C	5.3	D	6.6	C	5.9	D	7.1	D	7.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	C	5.4	D	6.2	C	5.6	D	7.8	D	7.2
Newark	C	5.7	D	6.7	C	5.8	D	7.9	D	7.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	D	8.0	E	9.4	D	8.1	E	10.8	E	10.1
Trenton	C	4.6	C	5.6	C	4.9	D	7.5	D	6.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	F	13.3	F	15 4	F	13.0	F	14.3	F	14.2

REDESIGN OF CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The Current Population Survey (CPS) from which New Jersey's "official" labor force and unemployment data are derived has recently been undergoing major changes. Beginning in January 1985, the CPS, which is conducted monthly for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the Bureau of the Census, will now use a "state based" sample scheme rather than the "national based" scheme used previously.

This new procedure will improve the reliability of New Jersey's and other states' labor force estimates and is part of the new-sample implementation that began in April 1984 and will continue until July 1985. Under this new sample design, New Jersey's sample increased from 1,811 households to 2,754 households compared to a slight national increase from 74,083 to 75,657.

The improvement in the quality of the estimates, beginning in January 1985, will reduce the monthly coefficient of variation (CV) on the unemployment rate from ten percent to eight percent in New Jersey and the ten other large states whose labor force estimates come directly from the CPS. This means that if repeated samples were taken from the same population with an unemployment rate of 6%, then 68% of the time the sampled rate would be between 5.5% and 6.5%, while under the previous sample the range would be between 5.4% and 6.6%. Readers will be provided with updated CV information (see page S-37) after necessary data are released by BLS.

Readers who are interested in a detailed technical explanation of some of these sampling design changes should refer to "Redesign of the Sample for the Current Population Survey," written by Kathleen P. Creighton and Robert Wilkinson in the May 1984 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, U. S. Department of Labor and reprinted in the August 31, 1984 issue of *New Jersey Economic Indicators*.

Readers needing additional information on labor force statistics should write to the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, CN 383, Trenton, N.J. 08625 or telephone (609) 292-2568.

HOMEOWNER MEASURE CHANGES IN CPI-W

Beginning in January 1985, the way homeowner costs are measured for the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) will be based on the implicit rent owners would have to pay to rent the homes they own. The old method calculated homeowner costs as home purchase, mortgage interest costs, property taxes, property insurance, and maintenance and repair. This rental equivalency measure was introduced into the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in January 1983.

The new homeowners' cost component was introduced into the CPI-W in such a manner that the indexes using the old and new methodologies were equal in the so-called link month--December 1984. This technical procedure has been used in previous revisions of the CPI. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will publish both series from January to June 1985. The old series will be discontinued at that time.

REVISED LABOR AREA DATA AVAILABLE

The New Jersey Department of Labor has revised labor force, resident employment, total unemployment, and nonfarm wage and salary employment/hours and earnings series to conform to new labor area definitions. These new definitions are identical, in most cases, to the new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to reflect the results of the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. Readers who are interested in more detailed background on the development of MSAs should read "New Jersey: The First Metropolitan State" by Connie O. Hughes of the New Jersey State Data Center, which was published in the August 5, 1983 issue of the *Economic Indicators*.

All series for new areas, except for hours and earnings of production workers, are available from 1983 to date. Estimates for hours and earnings are available from January 1984. As resources permit there will be further historical revisions.

Listed in the table is a geographic definition of all current labor areas and the different series available.

Readers are cautioned that benchmark changes have also been introduced at this time. Specifically, nonfarm wage and salary employment and hours/earnings data for state and all labor areas have been adjusted to new benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors (statewide series only). Therefore, data for areas not affected by geographic redefinition have been revised for 1984 and previous years as far back as 1981. Because of the new configuration of counties in the Newark and Atlantic City Labor Areas, nonfarm data previous to 1983 is not comparable to 1984 or 1985. A detailed explanation

of the benchmark adjustments is on page 4 of this issue of the *Economic Indicators*.

Labor force estimates have also been revised for the state and all labor areas on the basis of updated employment benchmarks, Current Population Survey (CPS) control data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unemployment insurance claims data and seasonal adjustment factors (statewide only). Because of a change in methodology, labor force data before 1984 for Atlantic, Bergen, Cape May, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Passaic, and Sussex counties is no longer comparable to 1984 or 1985. Remember also that the new configuration of the Atlantic and Newark Labor Areas make historical comparison invalid.

Readers interested in receiving a historical series of data for the new areas or data for areas which did not change should contact the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Labor Force Statistics, CN 383, Trenton, N.J. 08625-0383 (609) 292-2033.

		Data Series Available		
Labor Area	Definition	Labor Force/ Unemployment	Nonfarm Employment	Hours & Earnings
Atlantic City*	Atlantic & Cape May Counties	x	x	x
	Atlantic County	x		
	Cape May County	x		
Bergen-Passaic MSA*	Bergen & Passaic Counties	x	x	x
	Bergen County	x	x	x
	Passaic County	x	x	x
Camden	Burlington, Camden & Gloucester Counties	x	x	x
	Burlington County	x		
	Camden County	x		
	Gloucester County	x		
Jersey City	Hudson County	x	x	x
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon*	Hunterdon, Middlesex and Somerset Counties	x	x	x
	Hunterdon	x		
	Middlesex	x		
	Somerset	x		
Monmouth-Ocean	Monmouth & Ocean Counties	x	x	
	Monmouth	x		
	Ocean	x		
Newark*	Essex, Morris, Sussex & Union Counties	x	x	x
	Essex	x		
	Morris	x		
	Sussex	x		
	Union	x		
Warren	Warren County	x		
Salem	Salem County	x		
Trenton	Mercer County	x	x	x
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	Cumberland County	x	x	

*Revised Area

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984. The unofficial series incorporate the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The

SERIES NOTES

series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops, and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey

SERIES NOTES

Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SERIES NOTES

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31-32 The decline in the numbers of nonfarm job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service since June 1983 is attributable to the closing at the end of the last school year of the Teachers Registry, a substitute teachers placement service. Accordingly, caution should be used in interpreting these data and in making comparisons with earlier figures.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,605		3,632		3,810		3,818	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	3,566		3,630		3,832			
Mar	3,623		3,612		3,847			
Apr	3,625		3,627		3,916			
May	3,645		3,593		3,874			
Jun	3,621		3,663		3,800			
Jul	3,637		3,676		3,829			
Aug	3,638		3,718		3,827			
Sep	3,650		3,717		3,822			
Oct	3,650		3,683		3,816			
Nov	3,696		3,731		3,783			
Dec	3,642		3,808		3,794			

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

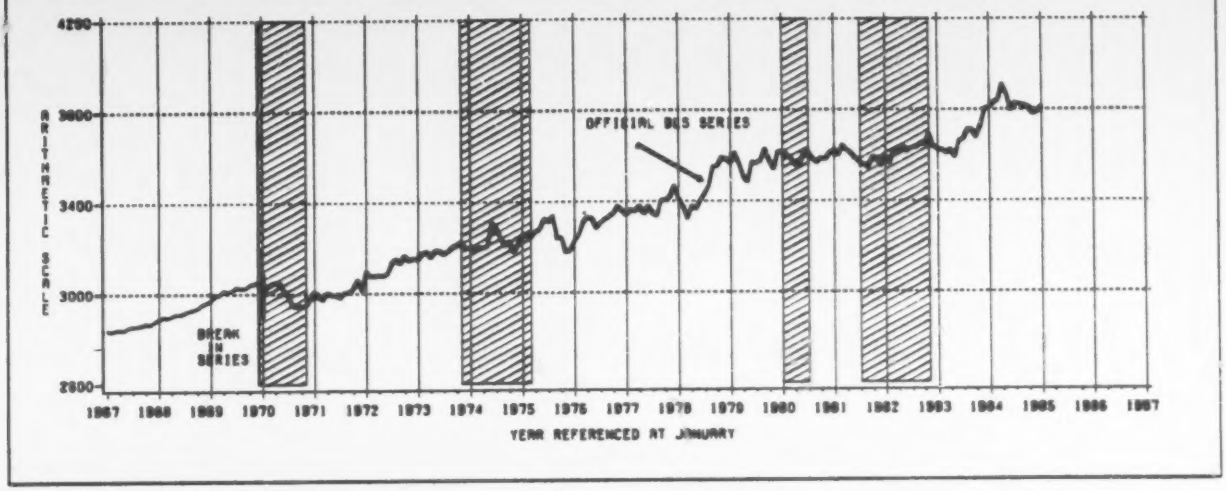
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,270		3,328		3,541		3,583	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	3,249		3,313		3,588			
Mar	3,314		3,310		3,587			
Apr	3,296		3,351		3,651			
May	3,309		3,337		3,642			
Jun	3,317		3,355		3,603			
Jul	3,334		3,373		3,590			
Aug	3,314		3,396		3,594			
Sep	3,324		3,421		3,590			
Oct	3,319		3,433		3,591			
Nov	3,333		3,469		3,562			
Dec	3,308		3,546		3,575			

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

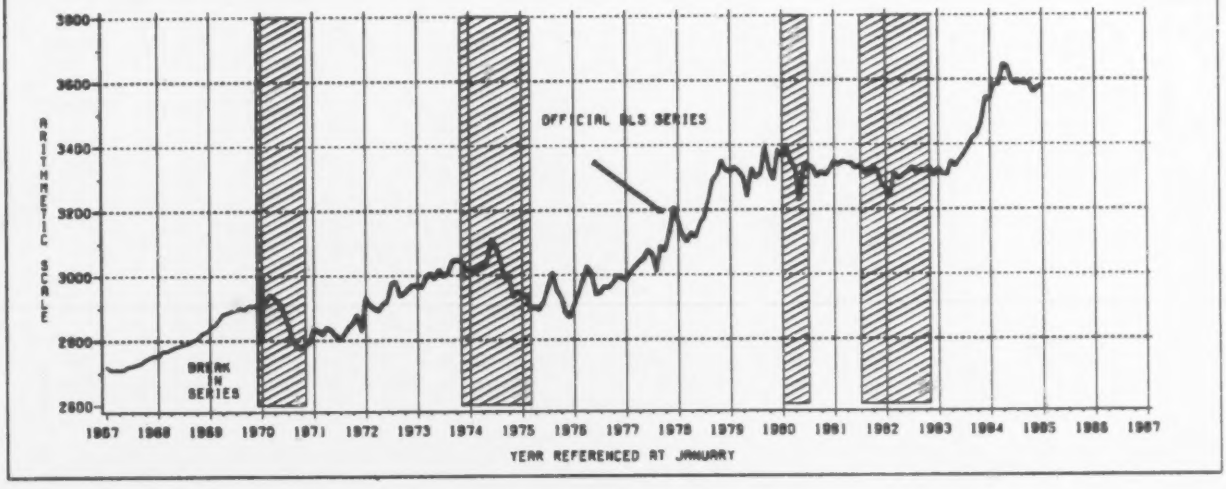
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	335		304		269		234	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	317		317		244			
Mar	309		302		260			
Apr	329		276		265			
May	336		256		232			
Jun	304		308		197			
Jul	303		303		239			
Aug	324		322		233			
Sep	326		296		232			
Oct	331		250		225			
Nov	363		262		221			
Dec	334		262		219			

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -- I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	63.4		63.2		65.6		65.0	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	62.6		63.1		65.9			
Mar	63.6		62.7		66.1			
Apr	63.6		62.9		67.2			
May	63.9		62.2		66.4			
Jun	63.4		63.4		65.1			
Jul	63.7		63.6		65.5			
Aug	63.6		64.2		65.5			
Sep	63.7		64.2		65.3			
Oct	63.7		63.5		65.1			
Nov	64.4		64.3		64.5			
Dec	63.4		65.6		64.7			

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

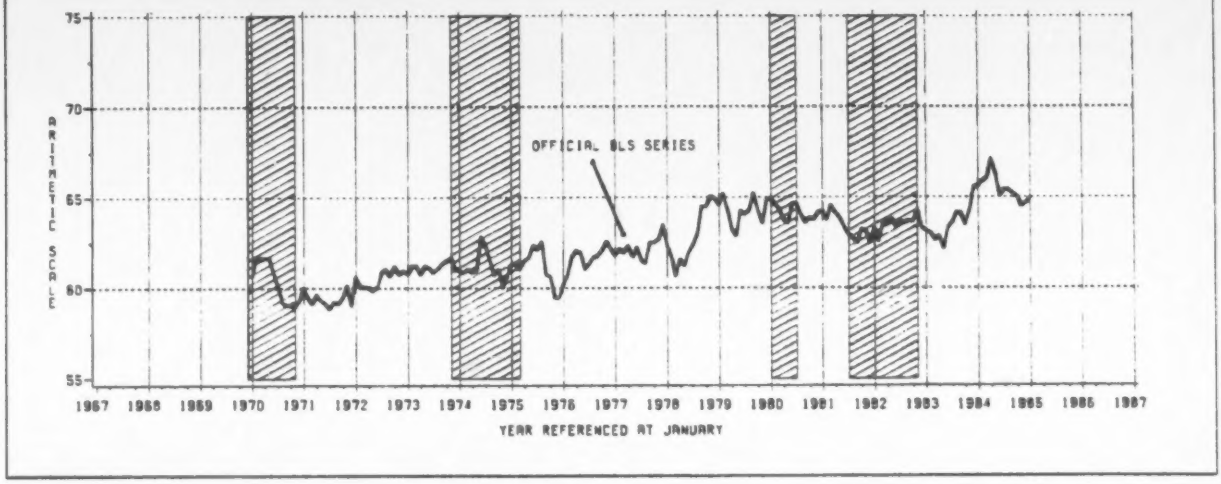
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.5		57.9		60.9		61.0	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	57.1		57.6		61.7			
Mar	58.2		57.5		61.6			
Apr	57.8		58.1		62.7			
May	58.0		57.8		62.4			
Jun	58.1		58.1		61.7			
Jul	58.3		58.3		61.5			
Aug	57.9		58.7		61.5			
Sep	58.1		59.1		61.3			
Oct	57.9		59.2		61.3			
Nov	58.1		59.8		60.8			
Dec	57.6		61.1		60.9			

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

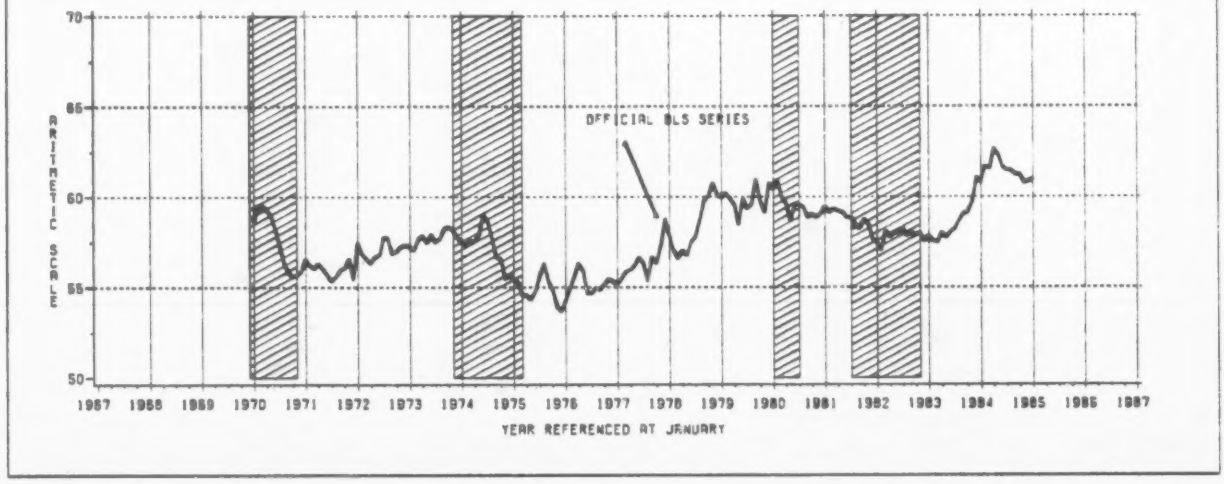
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	9.3		8.4		7.1		6.1	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	8.9		8.7		6.4			
Mar	8.5		8.4		6.8			
Apr	9.1		7.6		6.8			
May	9.2		7.1		6.0			
Jun	8.4		8.4		5.2			
Jul	8.3		8.2		6.2			
Aug	8.9		8.7		6.1			
Sep	8.9		8.0		6.1			
Oct	9.1		6.8		5.9			
Nov	9.8		7.0		5.8			
Dec	9.2		6.9		5.8			

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -- II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

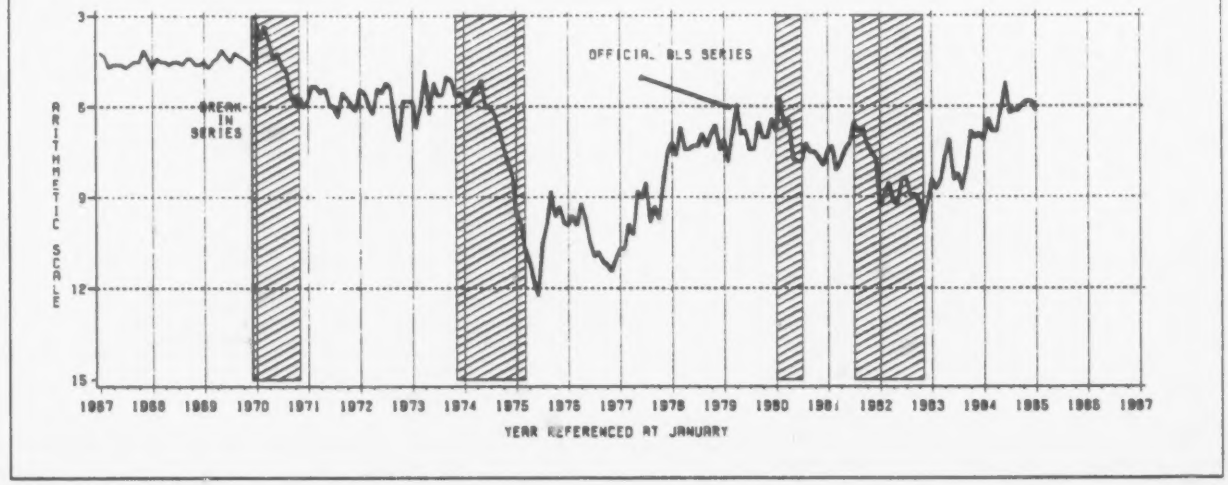


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
Feb	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1		
Mar	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5		
Apr	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7		
May	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4		
Jun	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6		
Jul	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6		
Aug	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
Sep	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
Oct	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
Nov	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
Dec	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.0	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

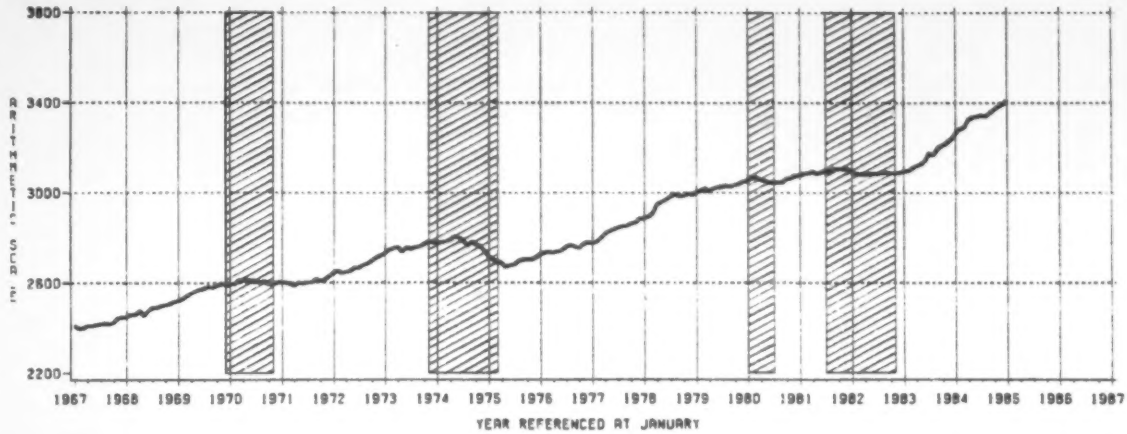
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
Feb	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9		
Mar	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0		
Apr	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0		
May	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9		
Jun	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5		
Jul	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1		
Aug	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
Sep	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
Oct	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
Nov	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
Dec	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

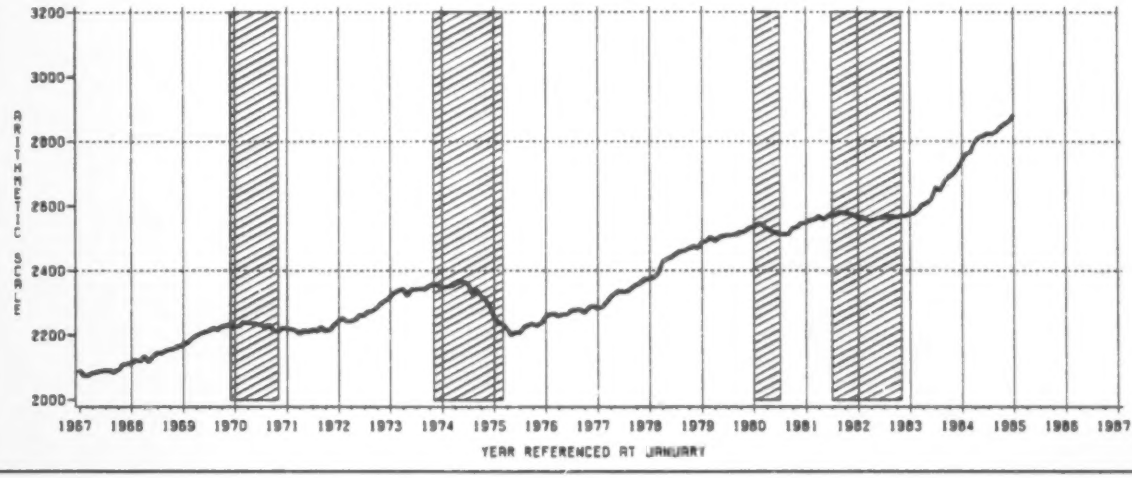
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
Feb	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2		
Mar	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4		
Apr	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6		
May	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5		
Jun	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0		
Jul	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5		
Aug	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
Sep	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
Oct	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
Nov	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
Dec	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -- I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

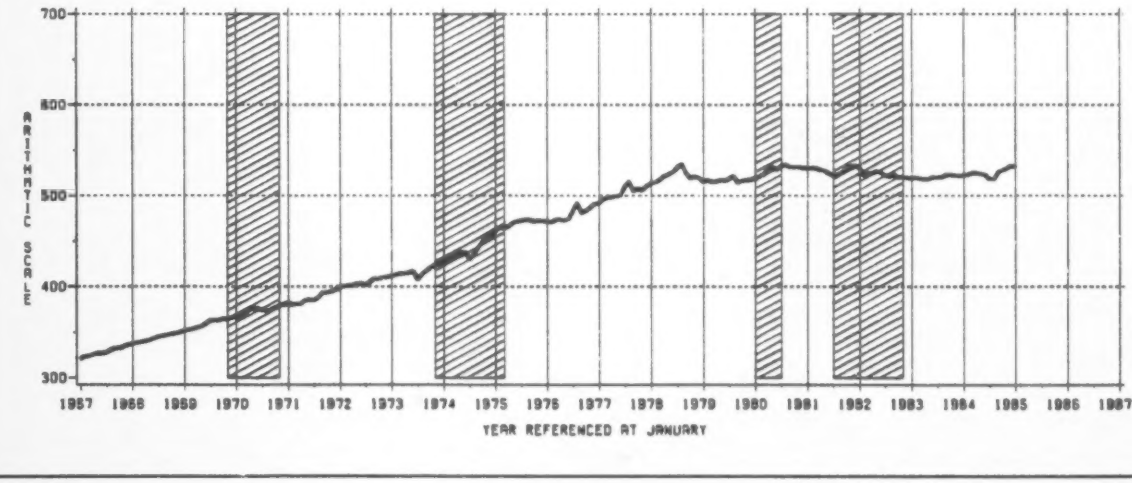


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
Feb	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1		
Mar	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2		
Apr	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5		
May	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8		
Jun	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2		
Jul	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4		
Aug	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
Sep	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
Oct	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
Nov	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
Dec	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

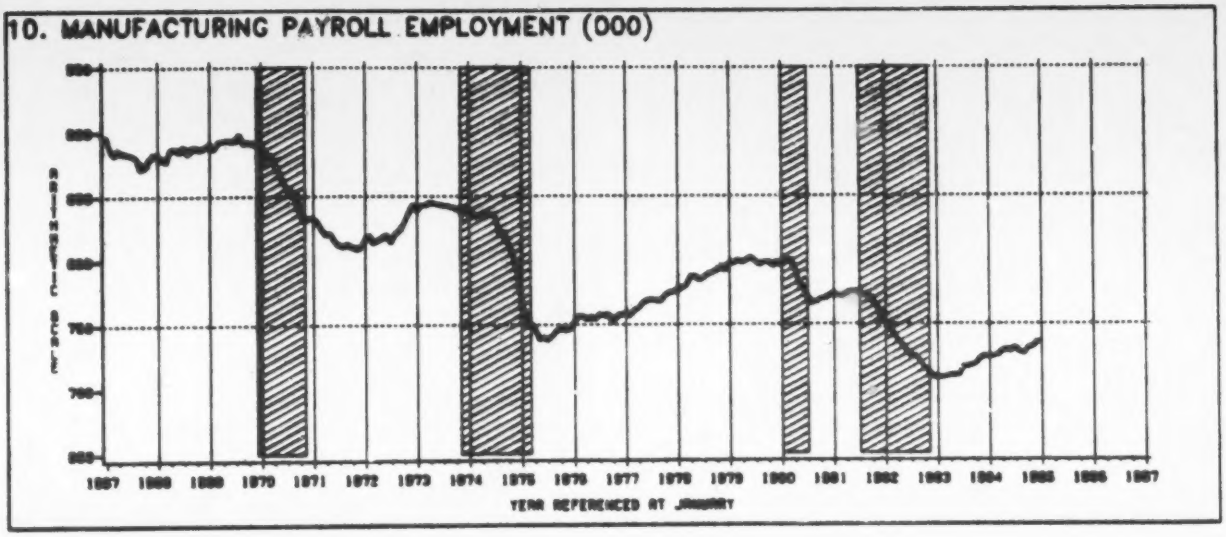
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
Feb	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6		
Mar	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5		
Apr	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0		
May	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9		
Jun	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6		
Jul	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7		
Aug	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
Sep	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
Oct	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
Nov	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
Dec	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

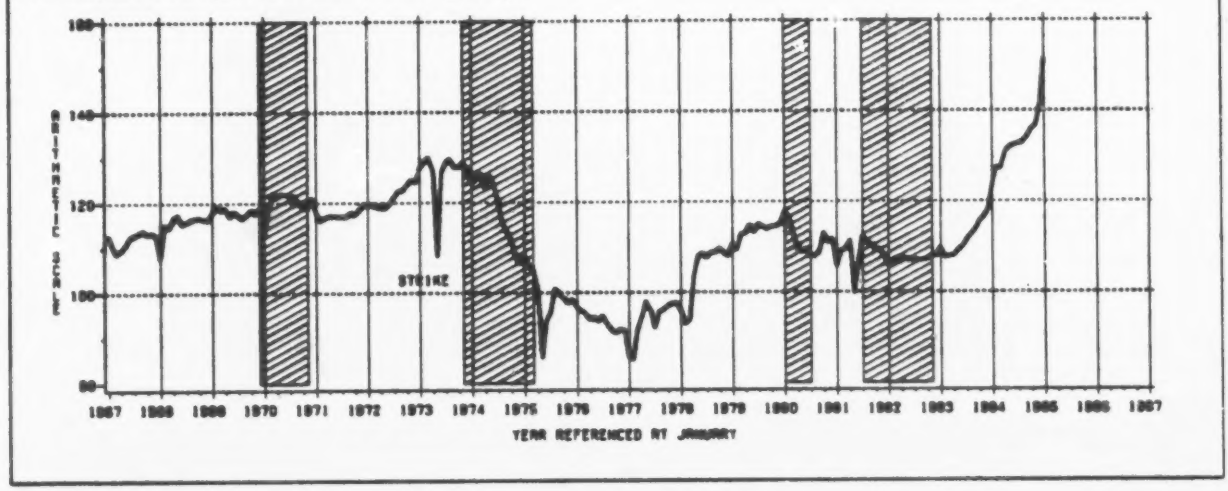
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
Feb	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1		
Mar	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3		
Apr	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4		
May	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9		
Jun	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1992.9	1954.4		
Jul	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7		
Aug	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
Sep	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
Oct	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
Nov	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
Dec	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -- II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

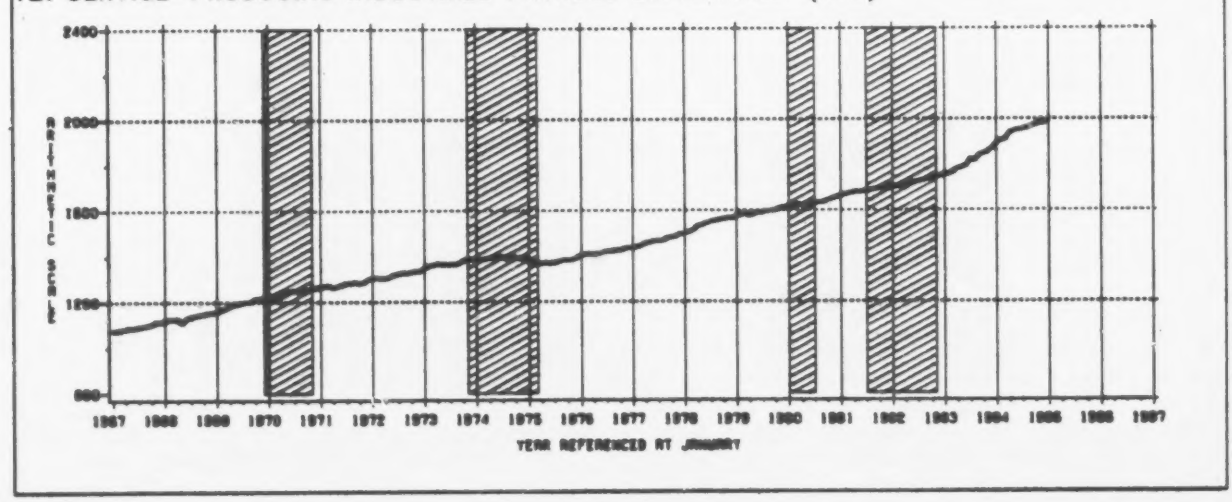


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
Feb	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0		
Mar	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0		
Apr	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9		
May	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2		
Jun	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7		
Jul	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6		
Aug	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
Sep	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
Oct	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
Nov	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
Dec	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

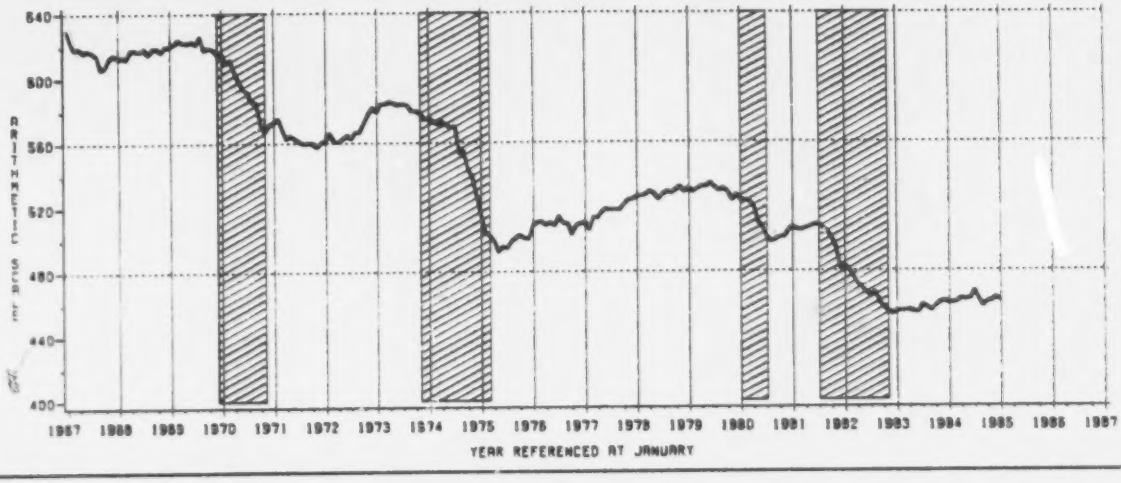
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
Feb	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5		
Mar	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0		
Apr	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4		
May	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1		
Jun	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2		
Jul	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2		
Aug	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
Sep	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
Oct	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
Nov	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
Dec	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

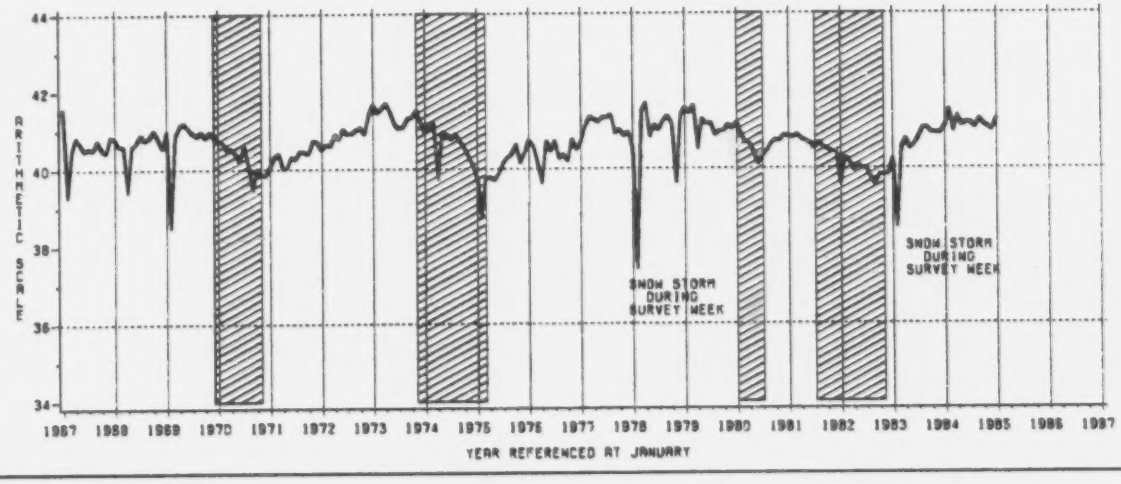
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
Feb	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090		
Mar	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901		
Apr	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164		
May	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996		
Jun	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063		
Jul	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265		
Aug	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
Sep	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
Oct	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
Nov	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
Dec	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

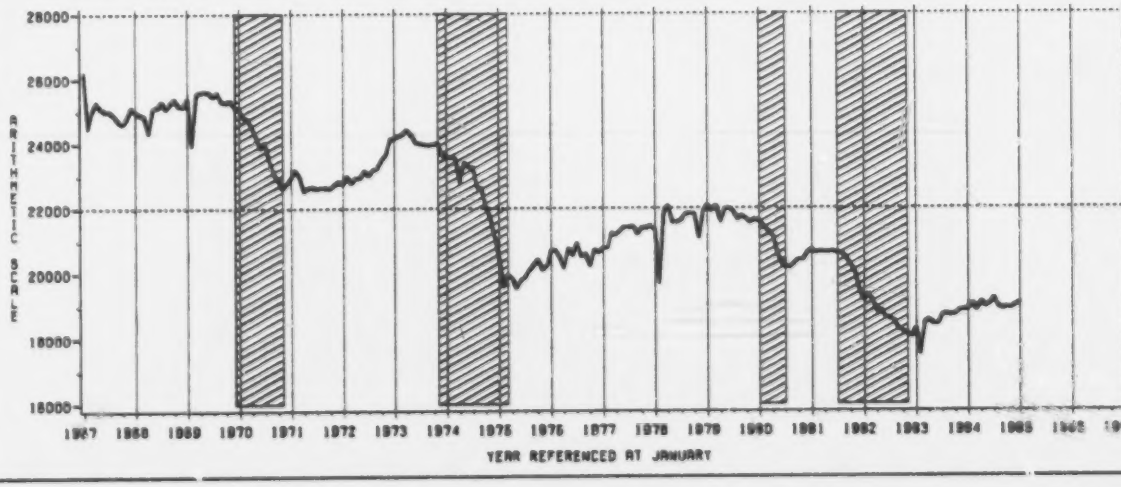


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted	1984 Unadjusted	1985 Unadjusted
Jan	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
Feb	340.90	346.37	389.16	
Mar	342.95	366.62	385.40	
Apr	340.63	365.53	389.22	
May	344.80	366.02	387.04	
Jun	343.60	368.24	390.99	
Jul	342.54	369.26	387.60	
Aug	344.12	372.60	387.32	
Sep	346.98	376.98	394.96	
Oct	351.20	376.89	395.24	
Nov	356.17	381.20	399.51	
Dec	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

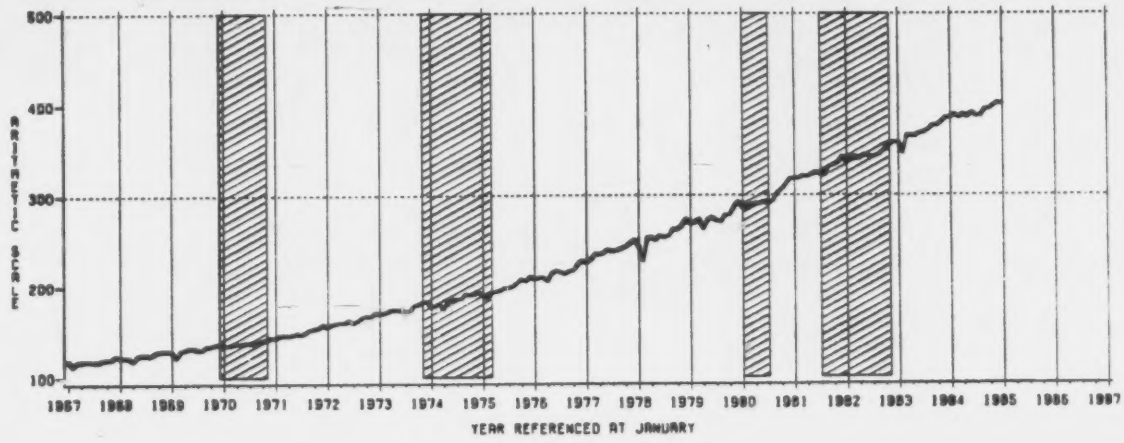
Date	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
Feb	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5			
Mar	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8			
Apr	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0			
May	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5			
Jun	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7			
Jul	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3			
Aug	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
Sep	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
Oct	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
Nov	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
Dec	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

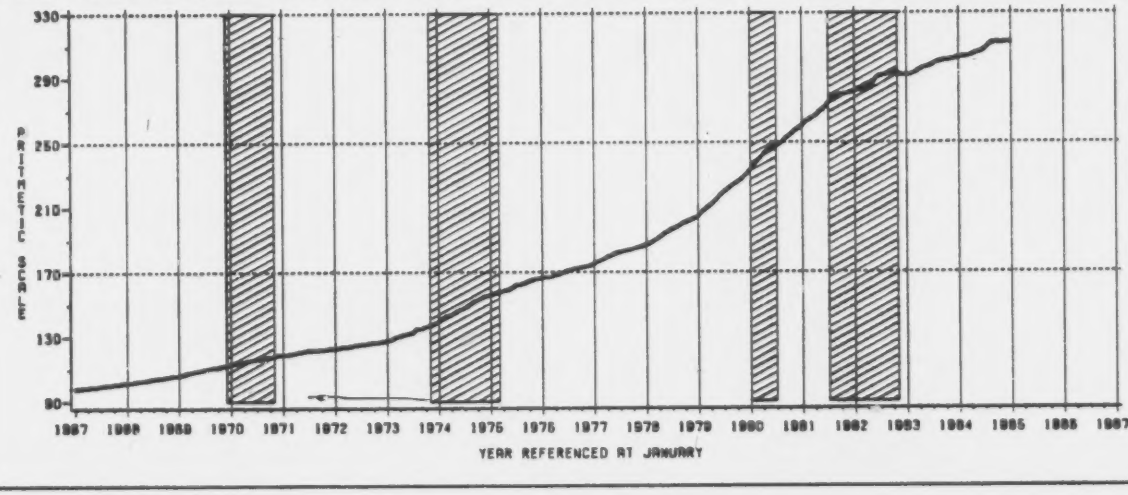
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep
Jan	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
Feb	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90		
Mar	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00		
Apr	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69		
May	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78		
Jun	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10		
Jul	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69		
Aug	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
Sep	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
Oct	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
Nov	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
Dec	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967=100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

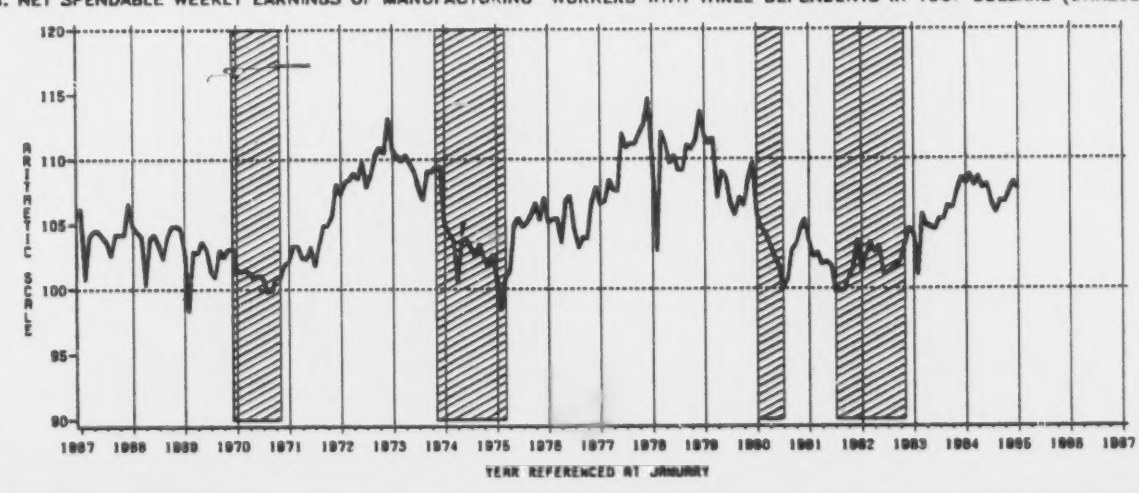


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358		
Feb	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257		
Mar	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122		
Apr	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152		
May	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
Jun	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
Jul	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
Aug	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
Sep	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
Oct	1808	1865	2201	2289				
Nov	1670	1876	2098	2268				
Dec	2263	2296	2148	2285				

20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

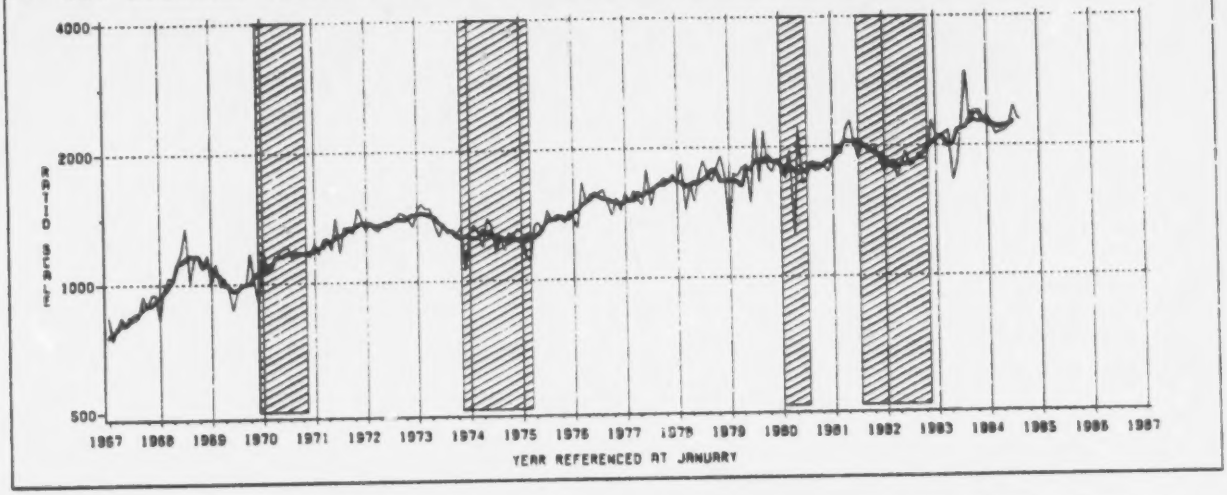
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	34	39						
Feb	37	47						
Mar	42	41						
Apr	46	42						
May	57	47						
Jun	53	49						
Jul	23	25						
Aug								
Sep								
Oct	Data being revised							
Nov								
Dec								

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (Millions of Kilowatt-hours)

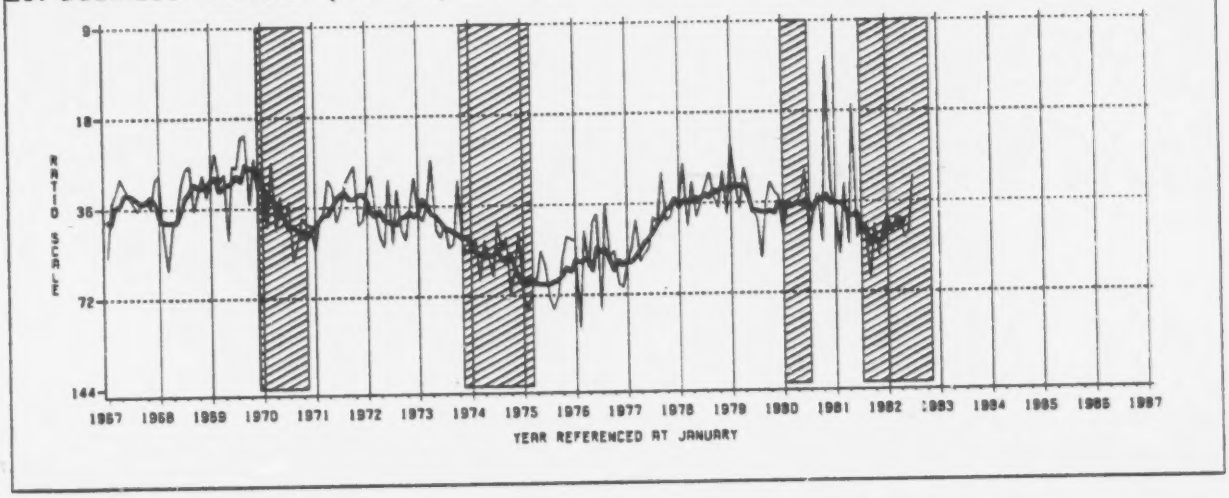
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unad .	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336		
Feb	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228		
Mar	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399		
Apr	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376		
May	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427		
Jun	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
Jul	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
Aug	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
Sep	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
Oct	3799	4049	4015	4325				
Nov	3778	4093	3932	4250				
Dec	4057	4024	4321	4284				

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

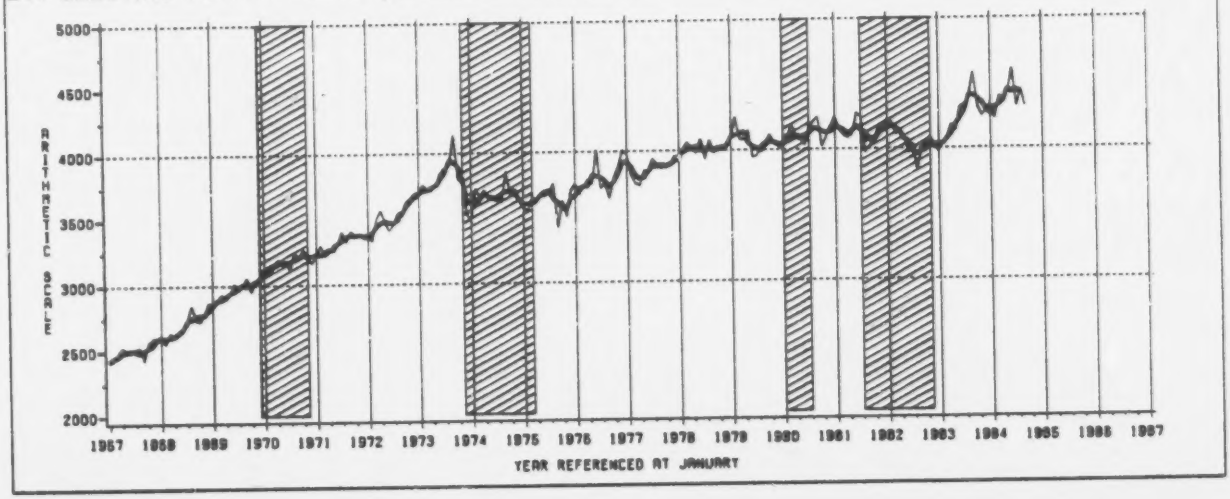


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5		
Feb	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	363.5	546.0		
Mar	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	590.4	598.9		
Apr	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	448.1	448.2		
May	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	534.1	507.4		
Jun	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	595.6	478.3		
Jul	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	515.2	502.5		
Aug	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
Sep	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
Oct	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
Nov	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
Dec	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

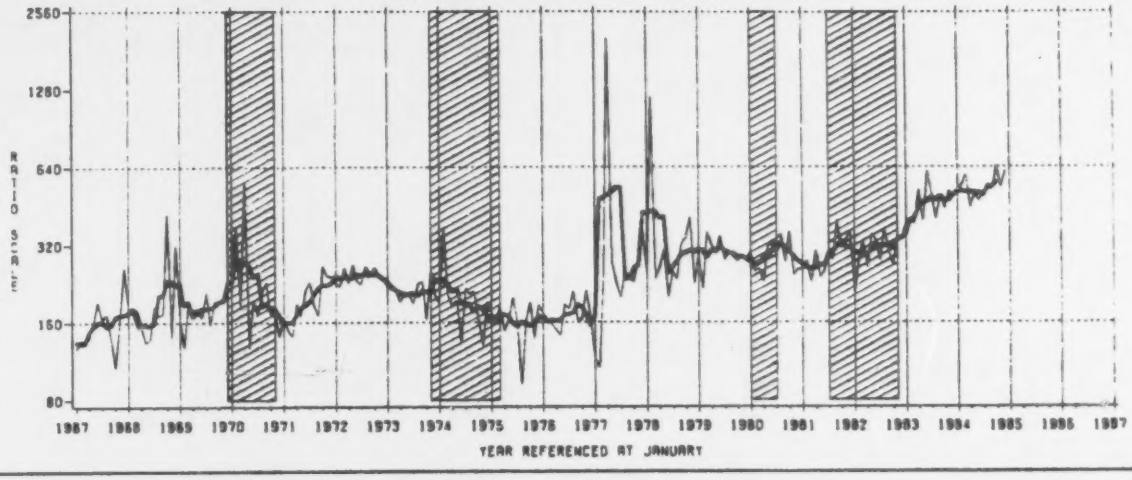
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5		
Feb	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	95.8	174.9		
Mar	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	296.8	313.6		
Apr	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	206.9	209.2		
May	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.9	254.5		
Jun	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	267.5	189.3		
Jul	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	231.5	230.1		
Aug	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
Sep	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
Oct	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
Nov	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
Dec	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

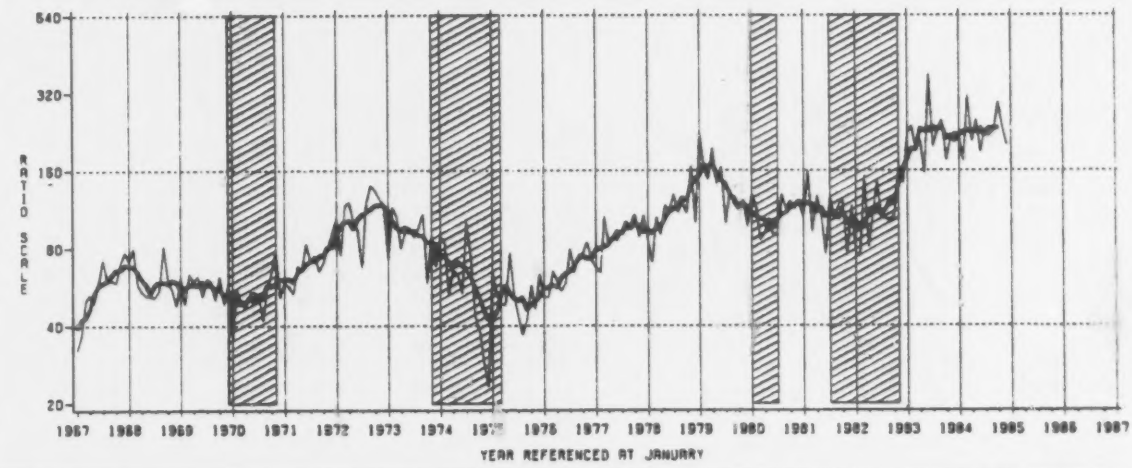
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8		
Feb	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	189.8	266.3		
Mar	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	247.7	247.1		
Apr	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	185.4	187.8		
May	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	184.4	191.0		
Jun	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.1	207.8		
Jul	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	200.7	208.9		
Aug	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
Sep	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
Oct	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
Nov	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
Dec	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000.000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

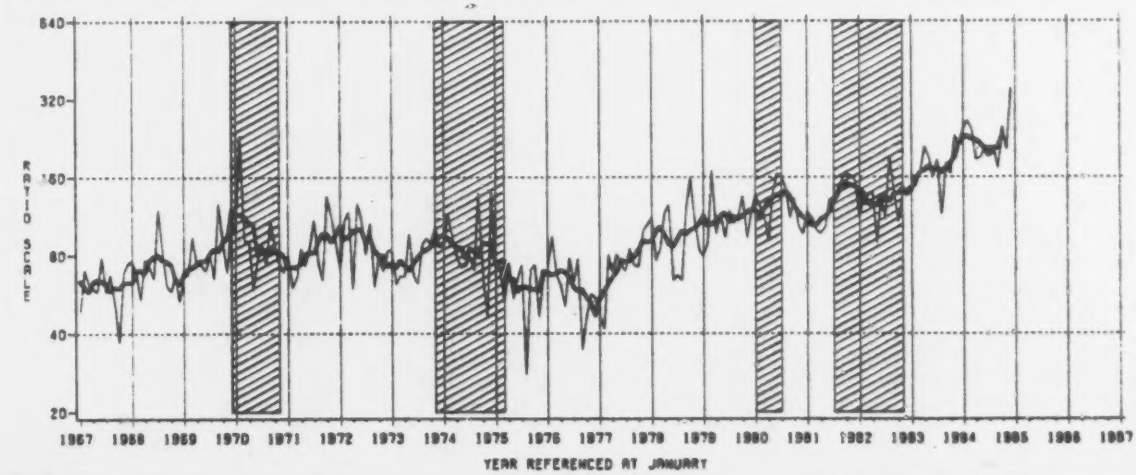


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642		
Feb	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551		
Mar	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782		
Apr	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217		
May	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903		
Jun	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593		
Jul	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
Aug	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
Sep	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
Oct	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
Nov	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
Dec	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

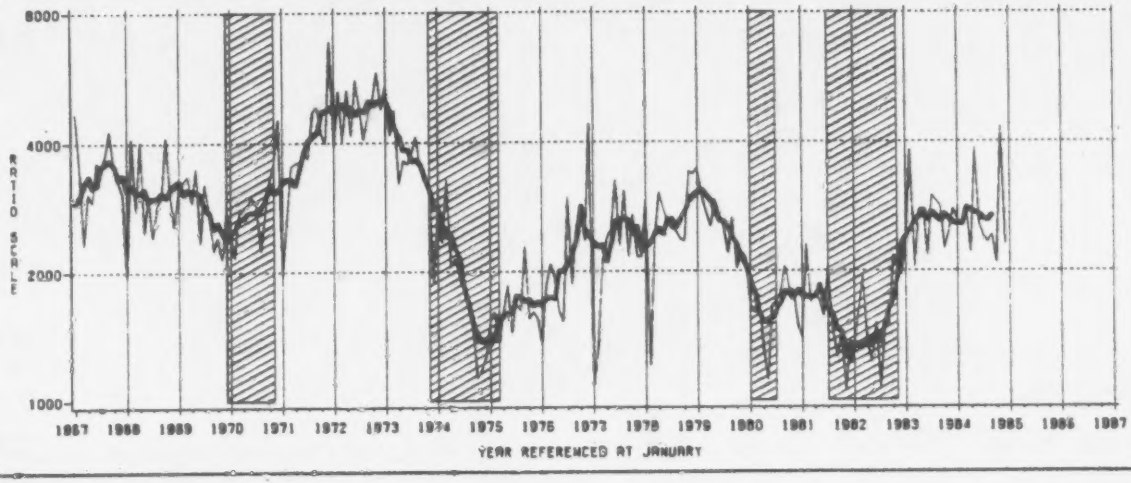
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	383	714	842	1534	827	1502		
Feb	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074		
Mar	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734		
Apr	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529		
May	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808		
Jun	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979		
Jul	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
Aug	1047	878	2177	1782	2288	1920		
Sep	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
Oct	1265	1162	1907	1697	2165	1844		
Nov	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
Dec	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

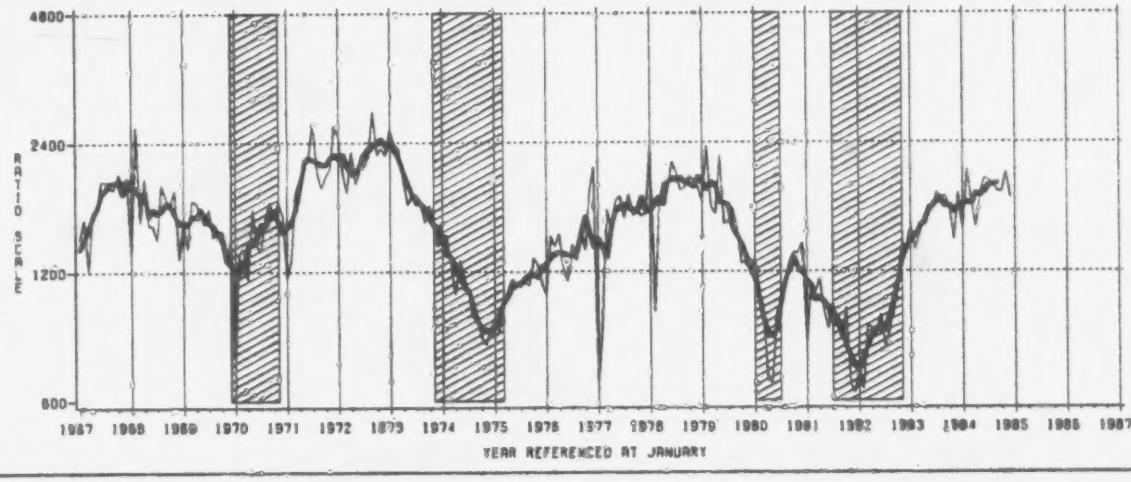
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	215	577	178	423	374	827		
Feb	169	364	1550	2927	421	747		
Mar	772	981	280	361	455	610		
Apr	155	278	494	907	266	499		
May	169	240	640	853	1794	2359		
Jun	733	460	565	383	533	375		
Jul	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
Aug	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
Sep	557	440	986	801	558	453		
Oct	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
Nov	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
Dec	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

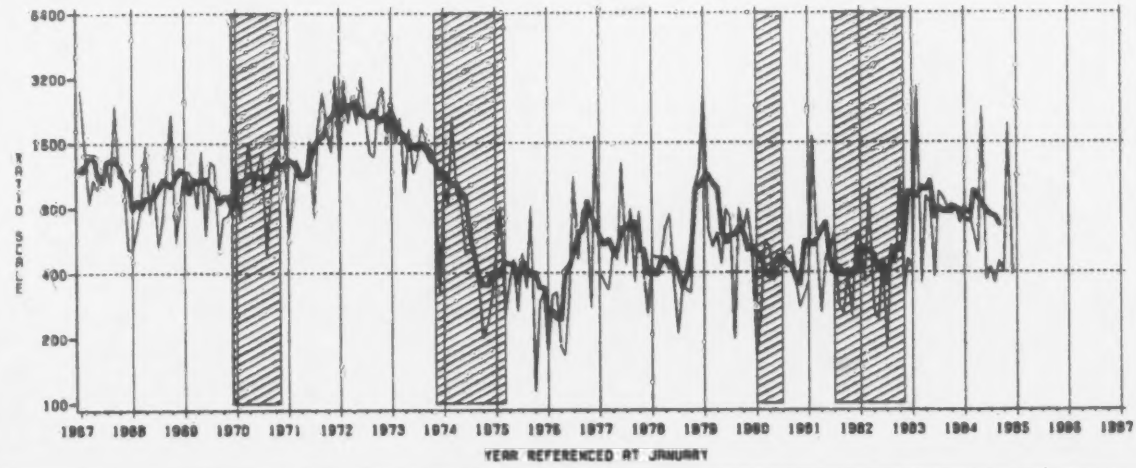


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,763	2,979	2,973	3,237	3,310	3,622		
Feb	2,662	3,020	2,734	3,115	3,257	3,592		
Mar	2,981	3,022	3,220	3,271	3,516	3,516		
Apr	2,978	3,027	3,194	3,246	3,571	3,748		
May	3,110	3,108	3,340	3,345	3,773	3,706		
Jun	3,028	3,064	3,451	3,470	3,793	3,761		
Jul	3,127	3,147	3,353	3,436	3,576	3,714		
Aug	3,010	3,169	3,263	3,385	3,642	3,718		
Sep	3,055	3,235	3,291	3,347	3,478	3,741		
Oct	3,201	3,222	3,448	3,494	3,818	3,816		
Nov	3,400	3,216	3,697	3,500	4,140p	3,856		
Dec	4,169	3,198	4,579	3,512				

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

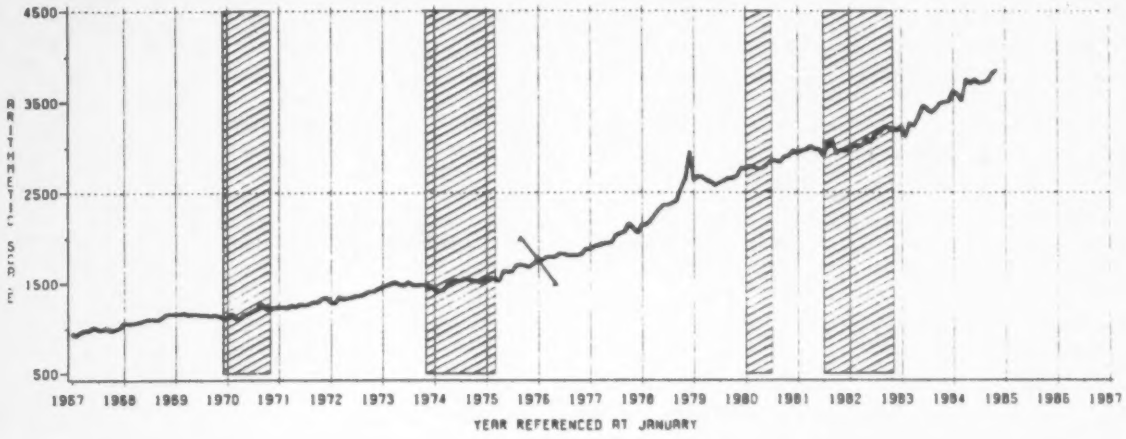
Date	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted	1984 Adjusted	1985 Adjusted
Jan	1,170	1,238	1,351	
Feb	1,183	1,192	1,316	
Mar	1,192	1,250	1,289	
Apr	1,196	1,233	1,374	
May	1,221	1,269	1,360	
Jun	1,183	1,312	1,378	
Jul	1,212	1,295	1,359	
Aug	1,220	1,269	1,353	
Sep	1,243	1,279	1,358	
Oct	1,228	1,301	1,387	
Nov	1,226	1,303	1,403	
Dec	1,223	1,308		

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

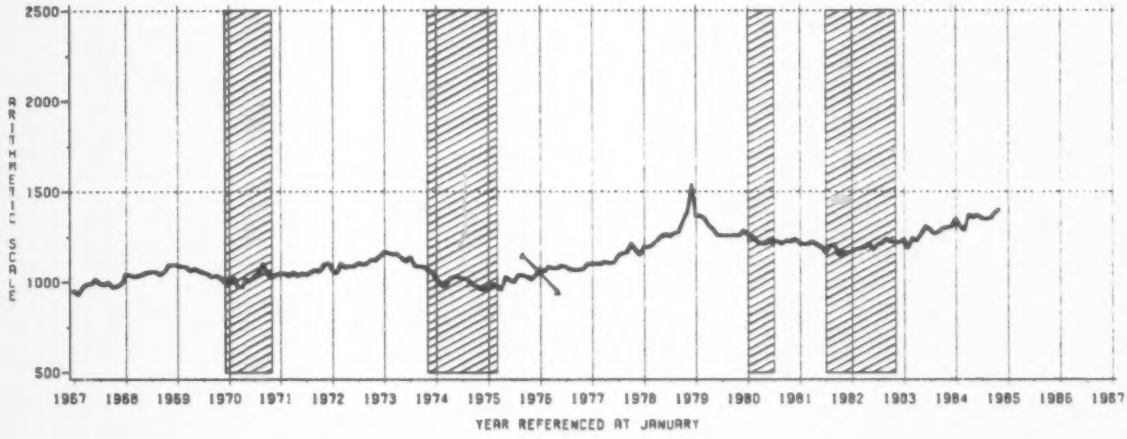
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
Feb	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070		
Mar	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154		
Apr	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228		
May	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807		
Jun	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
Jul	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
Aug	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
Sep	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
Oct	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
Nov	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
Dec	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

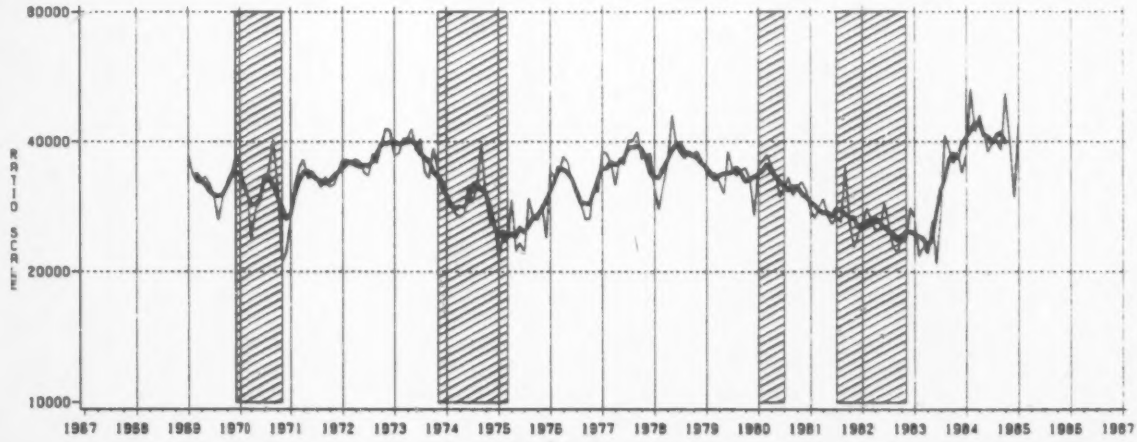


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
Feb	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992		
Mar	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237		
Apr	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007		
May	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280		
Jun	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103		
Jul	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522		
Aug	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
Sep	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
Oct	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
Nov	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
Dec	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

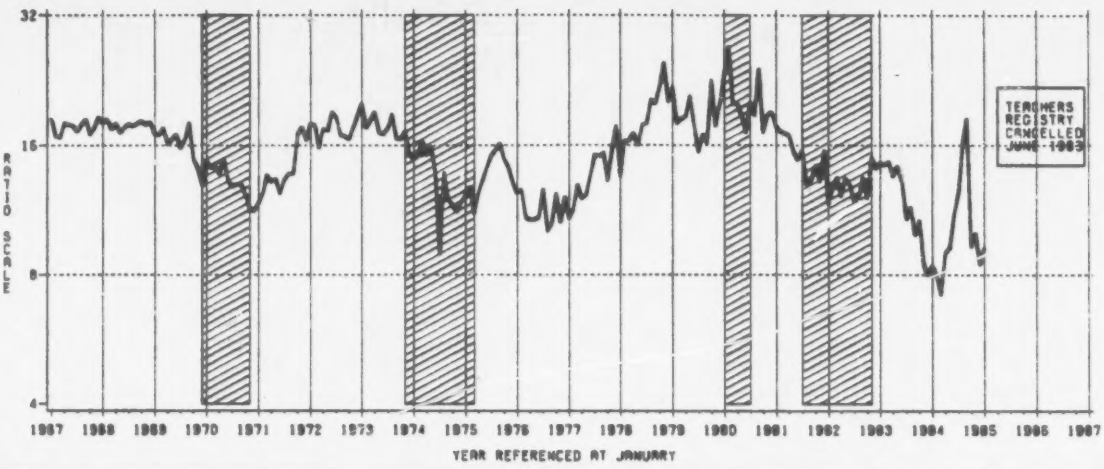
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
Feb	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449		
Mar	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251		
Apr	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922		
May	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783		
Jun	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064		
Jul	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152		
Aug	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
Sep	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
Oct	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
Nov	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
Dec	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

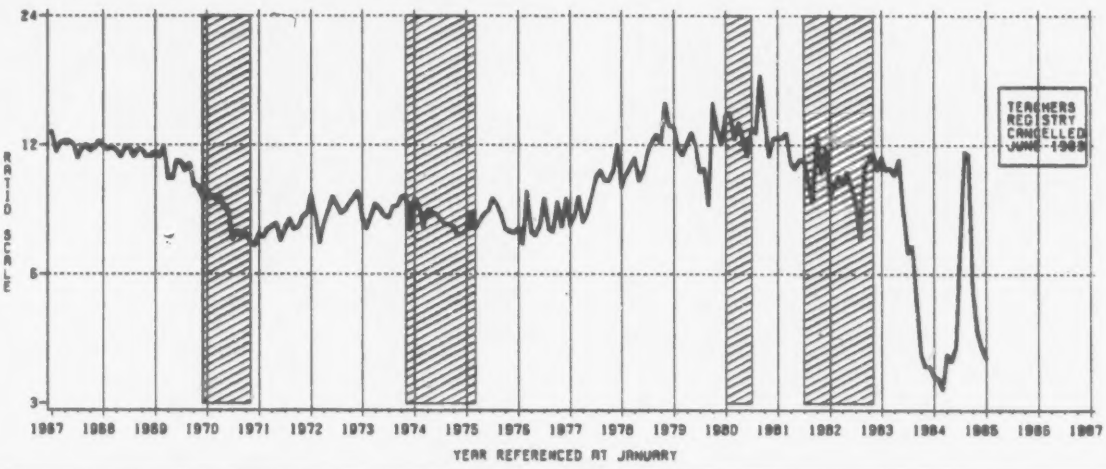
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
Feb	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0		
Mar	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8		
Apr	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1		
May	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8		
Jun	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6		
Jul	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6		
Aug	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
Sep	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
Oct	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
Nov	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
Dec	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) - INVERTED SCALE

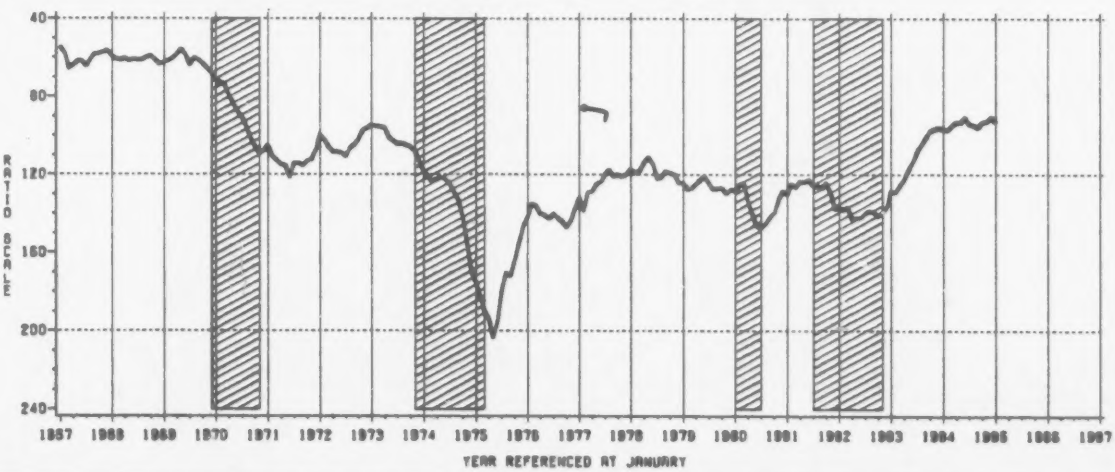


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURNACE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
Feb	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3		
Mar	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2		
Apr	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1		
May	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1		
Jun	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0		
Jul	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1		
Aug	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
Sep	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
Oct	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
Nov	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
Dec	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

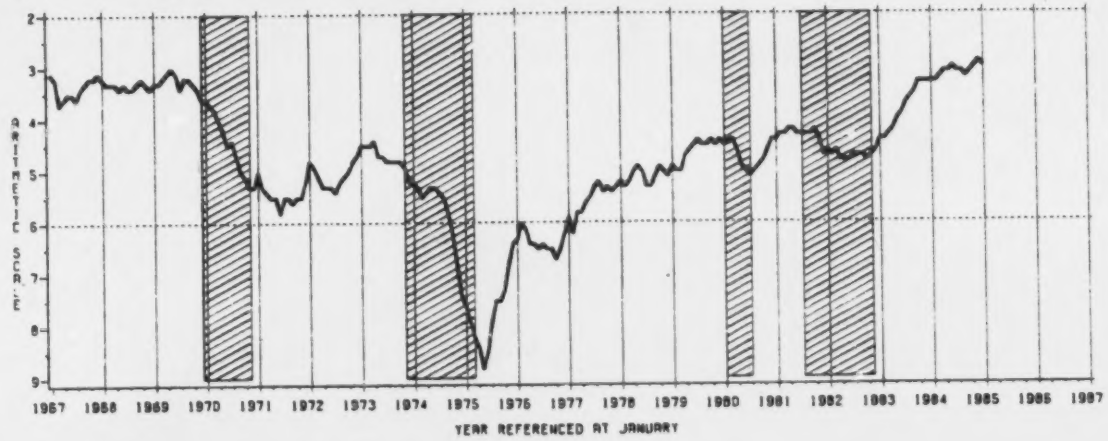
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
Feb	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539		
Mar	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264		
Apr	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709		
May	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849		
Jun	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355		
Jul	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529		
Aug	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
Sep	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
Oct	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
Nov	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
Dec	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

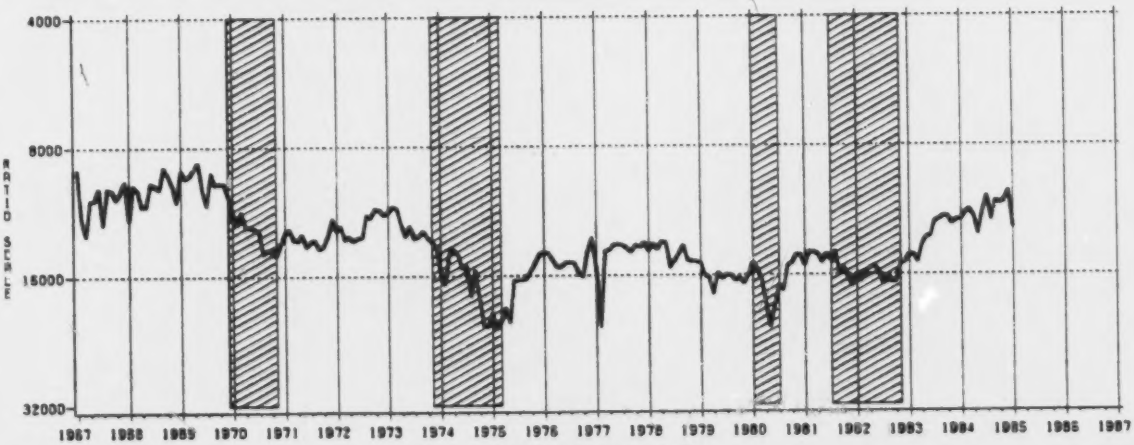
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395		
Feb	14,651	14,519	16,413	15,379	13,036	13,009		
Mar	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732		
Apr	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007				
May	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377				
Jun	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126				
Jul	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442				
Aug	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097				
Sep	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785				
Oct	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679				
Nov	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970				
Dec	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918				

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -- I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE

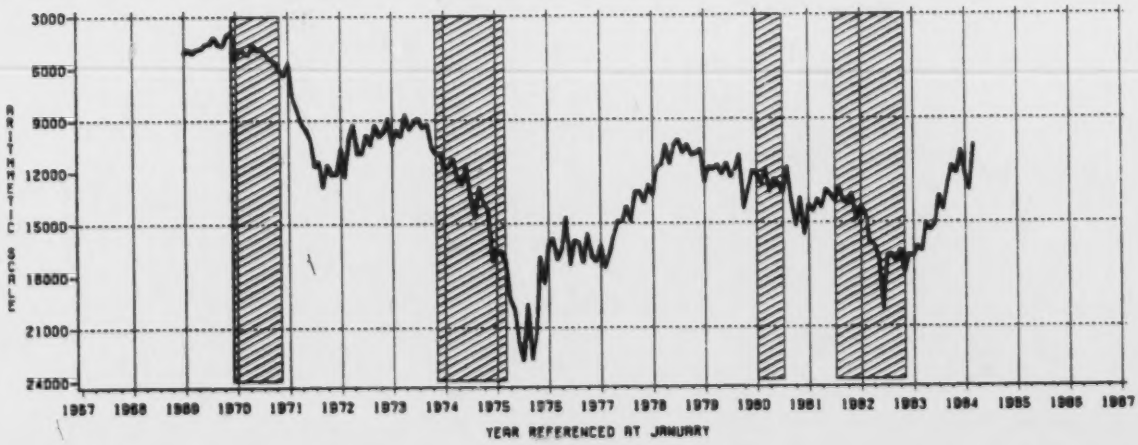


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	
Jan	67.5	53.0	62.7	49.2	37.9	29.7	
Feb	63.1	53.9	59.7	50.7	39.2	33.3	
Mar	61.0	55.2	52.2	47.1	35.9	32.4	
Apr	60.0	57.2	46.5	44.3	32.8	31.2	
May	54.6	55.4	43.8	44.5	33.9	34.5	
Jun	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3	29.1	31.4	
Jul	52.6	53.8	37.0	38.0	31.7	32.5	
Aug	47.3	50.7	33.1	35.4	31.9	34.2	
Sep	46.8	58.5	27.0	33.8	30.0	37.5	
Oct	50.6	60.6	27.5	33.0	32.8	39.4	
Nov	49.1	55.5	28.9	32.6	28.5	32.2	
Dec	51.6	49.1	34.7	33.1	36.6	34.9	

Data not revised

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	
Jan	18.9	14.5	16.9	12.9	13.5	10.3	
Feb	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.6	19.2	10.0	
Mar	23.8	12.7	23.5	12.7	19.0	10.3	
Apr	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	
May	14.2	13.5	13.5	12.7	8.6	8.1	
Jun	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.7	5.1	6.5	
Jul	8.7	13.4	7.2	11.0	4.5	6.9	
Aug	7.6	13.8	6.0	11.0	4.7	8.5	
Sep	7.9	14.4	5.9	10.7	3.6	6.5	
Oct	8.2	15.0	5.5	10.1	3.2	5.8	
Nov	8.8	15.1	5.6	9.6	3.9	6.6	
Dec	11.5	15.4	6.5	8.7	6.2	8.3	

Data not revised

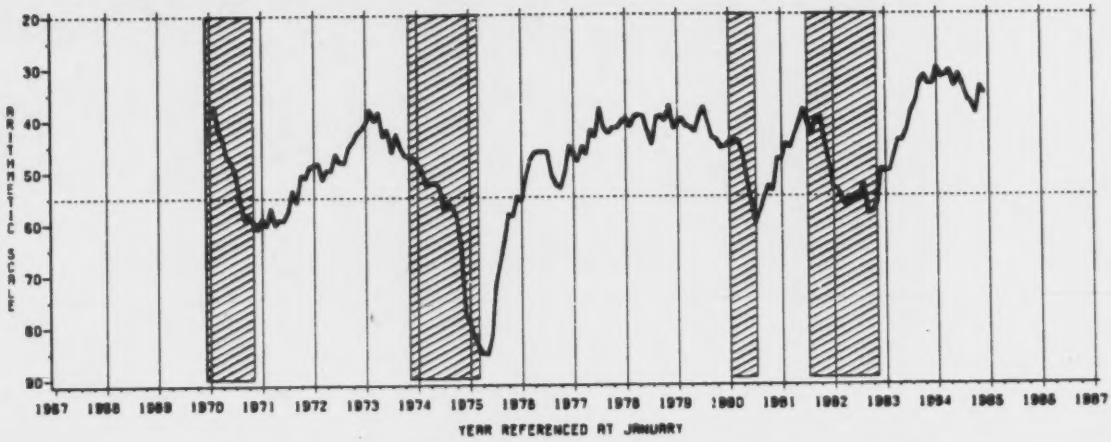
39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	
Jan	71.8	63.6	68.4	60.2	50.5	44.6	
Feb	68.4	61.0	70.3	62.6	51.3	45.2	
Mar	66.0	61.8	63.9	60.0	48.6	45.7	
Apr	62.4	63.6	54.8	55.9	41.8	42.5	
May	57.7	63.2	49.2	54.0	38.7	42.4	
Jun	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.6	39.6	44.9	
Jul	63.9	61.8	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.1	
Aug	63.7	60.1	53.6	50.8	44.1	41.7	
Sep	53.6	59.1	45.7	50.4	40.5	44.6	
Oct	54.5	61.0	45.0	50.4	38.7	43.3	
Nov	62.1	64.1	50.1	51.5	37.9	38.6	
Dec	60.6	58.6	51.9	50.4	44.1	42.4	

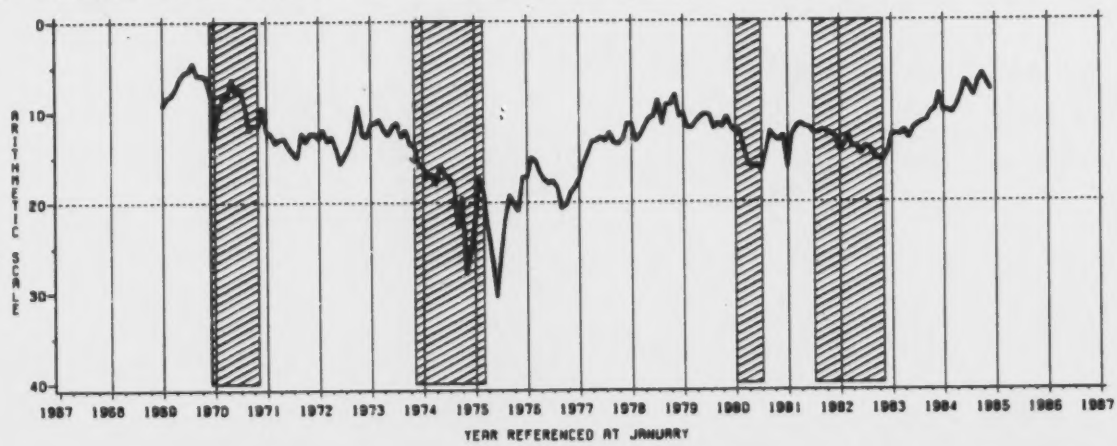
Data not revised

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -- II

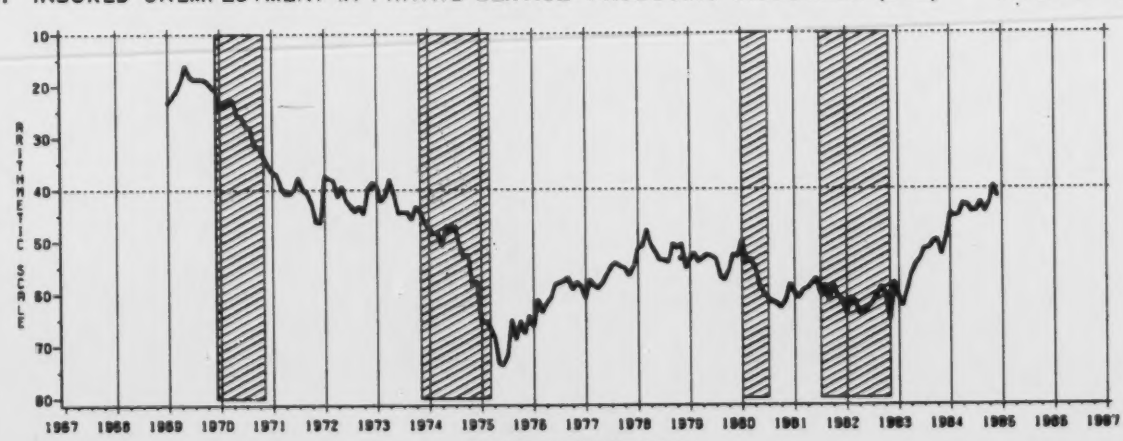
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) - INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) - INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) - INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3265.6	3286.1	3294.5	3326.7	3338.4	3342.6	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	2742.6	2761.9	2769.0	2801.0	2813.9	2818.5	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8
GOODS PRODUCING	850.8	854.8	855.8	862.7	864.9	864.1	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1891.8	1907.1	1913.2	1938.3	1949.0	1954.4	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1977.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	522.9	524.2	525.4	525.6	524.5	524.0	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3196.7	3207.1	3236.0	3305.2	3344.2	3400.3	3399.4	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	823.1	827.7	836.3	853.4	864.7	876.8	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4
Mining	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0
Construction	109.5	108.8	113.1	126.2	133.1	138.7	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2
MANUFACTURING	711.7	717.0	721.2	725.0	729.3	735.7	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2
Durable Goods	339.7	342.6	344.4	346.8	347.8	349.8	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4
Lumber & Wood Products	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6
Furniture & Fixtures	11.9	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.7	26.6	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9
Pottery & related products	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4
Primary Metal Industries	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8
Other primary metal industries	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	50.4	51.0	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5
Metal cans	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8
Metal stampings	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	21.7	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	59.4	59.5	59.8	60.5	60.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1
Construction & related machinery	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Metalworking machinery	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8
Special industry machinery	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
General industry machinery	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0
Service industry machinery	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5
Other machinery, except elec.	21.8	21.7	21.7	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	92.7	93.7	94.0	94.7	95.2	95.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Communication equipment	44.8	44.8	45.0	44.2	44.1	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4
Electronic components & access.	19.4	19.8	20.1	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1
Transportation Equipment	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1
Motor vehicles	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.1	33.2	33.4	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.0	27.0	27.2	27.5	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.0	23.5	24.0	23.5	23.9	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6
Nondurable Goods	372.0	374.4	376.8	378.3	381.5	385.8	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8
Food & Kindred Products	47.2	47.2	47.0	46.1	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4
Canned, cured & froze	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5
Grain mill & bakery products	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3
Beverages	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4
Other food & kindred products	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2
Tobacco Manufactures	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	15.2	15.3	15.5	14.9	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1
Broad woven fabric mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
Other textile mill products	10.1	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
Apparel & Other Textile Products	46.8	48.1	49.2	48.8	50.4	52.5	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	22.2	22.9	23.0	22.9	24.4	26.5	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
Other apparel & related products	14.5	14.8	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7
Paper & Allied Products	31.9	31.8	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.2	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6
Other paper & allied products	17.5	17.4	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9
Printing & Publishing	60.2	60.2	60.8	62.3	63.0	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4
Newspapers	15.6	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2
Commercial printing	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8
Other printing & publishing	25.3	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	118.8	119.2	119.1	120.2	119.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Drugs	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.5	43.9	44.7	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	22.4	22.7	23.3	23.6	23.3	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8
Paints & allied products	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5
Industrial organic chemicals	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2
Other chemicals & allied prods.	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7
Petroleum refining	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.3	37.9	38.4	38.8	39.5	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3
Rubber & rubber products	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.7	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.9	32.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9
Leather & Leather Products	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other leather & leather products	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2373.6	2379.4	2399.7	2451.7	2479.6	2523.6	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9
Private-Service Producing	1852.5	1853.8	1870.9	1923.6	1952.9	1993.0	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	209.5	211.2	212.7	214.9	216.1	217.6	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5
Other transportation	117.1	119.0	120.5	122.7	123.3	124.0	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2
Communications	59.2	59.0	58.9	58.9	59.2	59.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	753.9	747.0	753.0	782.2	796.3	815.6	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4
Wholesale trade	234.2	234.4	237.1	241.9	244.5	246.6	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2
Retail trade	519.7	512.6	515.9	540.3	551.8	569.0	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2
Retail general merchandise	78.2	74.5	73.9	75.3	74.8	76.0	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7
Food stores	95.4	95.2	94.1	96.2	95.4	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8
Auto dealers & service sta.	51.3	51.3	51.9	53.0	53.6	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6
Apparel & accessories	43.2	42.2	42.5	43.9	44.5	45.6	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3
Eating & drinking places	138.4	138.2	141.8	159.3	170.0	180.8	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6
Other retail stores	113.2	111.1	111.7	112.6	113.5	114.7	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	176.0	176.7	178.1	180.5	182.1	186.0	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2
Banking	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.0	47.2	48.2	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9
Insurance agents & carriers	70.1	70.5	71.0	71.4	71.7	72.5	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4
Other fin., insur. & real estate	59.1	59.3	60.0	62.1	63.2	65.3	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9
Services	713.1	718.9	727.1	746.0	758.4	773.8	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5
Medical & other health services	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.8	197.5	199.2	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9
Hospitals	105.2	105.3	105.9	106.1	106.2	107.5	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0
Educational services	48.5	49.9	50.5	50.7	50.0	48.1	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6
Other services	470.2	474.5	481.2	498.6	510.9	526.4	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0
Casinos	30.6	30.8	31.4	35.0	36.3	38.1	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4
Public Sector	521.1	525.6	528.8	528.1	526.7	530.6	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3
Federal	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1
Local	343.4	345.7	348.2	347.8	346.7	350.6	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4
State*	105.2	107.5	108.2	107.6	106.9	106.4	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	67.3	67.4	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	384.87	389.16	385.40	389.22	387.04	390.99	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14
Durable Goods	395.20	399.53	396.68	402.90	399.73	402.36	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20
Lumber & Wood Products	243.66	251.13	240.69	250.85	249.42	244.90	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19
Furniture & Fixtures	318.00	298.89	304.22	305.21	316.17	316.59	315.59	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	394.07	398.79	401.95	407.36	411.74	416.13	416.13	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	415.47	417.05	424.22	430.84	426.99	428.14	443.96	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50
Pottery & related products	346.47	359.60	364.19	350.88	359.83	347.00	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06
Primary Metal Industries	406.00	417.69	404.71	417.63	413.54	415.73	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	429.02	443.56	428.36	467.18	454.15	449.20	488.64	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44
Iron & Steel foundries	397.75	402.38	412.02	417.50	420.53	421.16	416.60	383.24	406.42	393.64	400.76	397.20	390.31
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	607.07	625.56	564.80	575.10	572.18	581.04	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	337.62	355.95	347.95	349.33	346.66	347.65	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	403.12	399.31	392.92	388.13	393.86	386.37	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87
Metal cans	446.76	418.42	435.02	409.50	415.94	429.46	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	578.84	555.90	515.81	532.56	542.29	503.66	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	357.84	360.40	362.10	344.44	359.96	352.80	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09
Metal Stampings	376.98	369.36	364.50	369.36	366.62	374.10	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	418.05	426.57	421.74	415.91	416.58	417.25	424.27	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87
Construction & related machinery	367.29	386.89	388.45	393.96	380.78	381.12	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78
Metalworking machinery	439.79	445.66	442.56	453.94	449.77	444.09	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74
Special industry machinery	477.84	478.44	475.26	444.14	457.95	470.88	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75
General industry machinery	432.43	445.98	428.49	435.93	434.05	437.81	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72
Service industry machinery	391.94	392.20	376.36	382.55	388.09	388.63	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	406.39	408.00	400.86	394.67	394.67	393.84	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66
Elec. test & distribution equip.	286.23	280.70	294.84	296.23	294.69	299.22	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	300.85	306.37	307.65	315.01	308.10	313.33	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67
Radio & TV receiving equipment	282.00	292.25	287.78	297.59	310.37	314.82	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33
Communication equipment	510.99	524.07	510.19	501.08	503.01	496.83	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50
Electronic components & access.*	285.93	286.64	277.60	276.11	285.11	292.32	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71
Transportation Equipment	496.36	527.92	555.02	637.92	598.05	646.25	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59
Motor vehicles & equipment	528.69	572.01	601.48	713.69	661.68	718.17	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49
Instruments & Related Products	416.07	413.25	416.33	428.08	420.51	424.53	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	280.52	283.81	280.70	286.94	287.15	287.74	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	308.92	307.76
Nondurable Goods	374.66	378.92	375.19	377.61	374.53	379.76	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26
Food & Kindred Products	394.07	413.40	410.59	411.82	412.46	424.20	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28
Canned, cured & frozen food	396.68	373.30	373.58	379.49	382.53	389.95	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67
Grain mill & bakery products*	386.22	417.63	423.85	412.64	409.63	427.91	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43
Beverages*	449.60	490.39	478.08	527.85	508.52	522.54	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24
Textile Mill Products	310.25	322.61	329.18	331.78	325.94	323.17	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72
Apparel & other Textile Products	208.27	206.58	210.29	208.37	209.08	208.99	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52
Men's & boys' suits & coats	197.47	206.70	230.20	208.79	206.65	205.13	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18
Men's & boys' furnishings*	214.20	222.23	221.43	228.16	226.10	229.63	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07
Women's & children's undergarm.*	213.79	225.80	234.85	230.91	221.68	212.55	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76
Paper & Allied Products	420.44	416.45	419.47	410.24	411.40	414.62	405.17	414.62	422.52	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11
Paperboard containers & boxes	388.26	389.27	382.50	380.58	369.08	386.33	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62
Printing & Publishing	372.79	374.58	365.16	374.79	365.43	381.03	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93
Newspapers	375.93	374.56	368.49	387.95	382.10	404.79	406.13	404.28	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56
Commercial printing*	415.54	427.03	389.26	411.65	396.01	423.07	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15
Chemicals & Allied Products	469.79	466.57	464.36	472.07	475.03	472.60	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72
Industrial inorganic chemical	487.81	479.23	495.85	495.46	500.99	516.35	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81
Plastic materials & synthetics*	507.75	492.75	476.82	485.93	486.75	490.20	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22
Drugs	440.99	446.68	437.84	456.00	456.22	449.20	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.94
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	417.38	394.18	385.73	386.51	383.55	373.44	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95
Paints & allied products	426.62	435.11	440.75	453.93	464.14	453.05	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42
Industrial organic chemicals	548.25	555.55	561.60	564.16	572.03	575.52	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36
Petroleum & Coal Products*	618.68	698.09	628.21	630.19	638.23	661.73	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.62	711.62	685.82	672.60
Petroleum refining*	660.79	752.39	667.86	666.80	670.70	697.95	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	313.33	318.65	313.41	318.94	315.25	318.78	311.88	316.42	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62
Rubber & rubber products	356.56	357.84	346.92	346.50	341.04	340.67	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19
Miscellaneous plastic products	304.79	310.98	307.13	313.02	310.38	314.16	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.64	315.93	320.54	315.65
Leather & Leather Products	224.26	223.91	226.89	226.29	224.83	238.21	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.9	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1
Durable Goods	41.6	42.1	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5
Lumber & Wood Products	38.8	39.3	39.2	40.2	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3
Furniture & Fixtures	42.4	40.5	41.0	41.3	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.6	43.1	43.9	43.8	41.1	40.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.7	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	42.7	42.6	43.2	43.3	43.0	42.9	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7
Pottery & related products	38.2	40.0	39.5	38.9	38.9	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2
Primary Metal Industries	43.1	44.2	43.1	44.1	43.9	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.4
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	43.6	45.4	43.8	47.0	46.2	45.1	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0
Iron & steel foundries	43.0	43.5	43.6	44.7	44.5	44.9	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	43.8	42.7	40.0	40.5	42.7	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	42.9	45.0	44.1	44.5	44.5	44.8	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.3	42.3	41.8	41.6	41.9	41.5	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2
Metal cans	43.8	41.8	42.4	42.0	42.4	43.6	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	44.2	43.6	41.1	42.0	42.3	40.1	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	42.0	42.4	42.7	41.7	42.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6
Metal Stampings	41.2	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0
Machinery, Except Electrical*	42.1	42.7	42.6	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.8
Construction & related machinery	38.5	39.6	39.8	40.2	39.5	39.7	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8
Metalworking machinery	44.2	44.3	44.3	44.9	44.4	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9
Special industry machinery	44.0	44.3	44.5	41.9	42.6	43.6	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9
General industry machinery*	41.7	42.8	41.4	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9
Service industry machinery*	40.7	40.6	39.7	40.1	40.3	39.9	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.6	40.1	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.5	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7
Electric lighting & wiring equip	41.1	42.2	41.8	42.8	41.3	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6
Radio & TV receiving equipment	37.6	39.6	39.1	38.9	40.1	39.7	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2
Communication equipment	43.6	44.3	43.2	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4
Electronic components & access.*	40.5	40.6	39.6	39.5	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8
Transportation Equipment	39.9	41.7	42.4	46.7	45.0	47.0	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	40.7	43.7	44.0	49.7	47.5	49.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1
Instruments & Related Products	41.9	41.7	41.8	42.3	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.8	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3
Nondurable Goods	40.2	40.7	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8
Food & Kindred Products	40.5	41.8	41.1	41.1	41.0	42.0	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.8
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.8	40.4	39.7	40.2	41.0	42.7	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9
Grain mill & bakery products*	40.4	42.1	41.8	41.1	40.8	42.2	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3
Beverages*	41.4	44.1	43.7	46.1	43.8	44.7	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0
Textile Mill Products	41.7	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.3	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	33.9
Men's and boys' suits & coats	36.5	39.0	37.7	38.1	37.1	36.6	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4
Men's & boys' furnishings*	36.0	37.1	36.6	37.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7
Women's & children's undergarm.*	33.3	34.9	35.8	35.8	34.8	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4
Paper & Allied Products	43.3	43.2	43.2	42.6	42.5	42.7	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	41.1	43.3	42.5	42.1	41.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4
Printing & Publishing	39.2	39.1	38.6	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9
Newspapers	34.3	34.3	33.9	35.3	34.3	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1
Commercial printing*	40.9	41.1	39.2	40.2	40.7	39.8	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	41.8	41.1	42.2	41.6	42.1	43.5	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6
Plastic materials & synthetics*	44.5	43.8	42.6	42.7	42.4	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5
Drugs	42.2	42.5	42.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	41.0	40.1	39.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4
Paints and allied products	41.5	42.7	43.0	43.9	44.5	44.2	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8
Industrial organic chemicals	43.0	43.2	43.2	43.0	43.5	44.0	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3
Petroleum & Coal Products*	43.6	49.3	43.9	44.1	44.6	45.2	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9
Petroleum refining*	44.2	50.7	44.2	44.0	44.3	45.0	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.5	42.6	41.9	42.3	41.7	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0
Rubber and rubber products	42.6	42.6	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.3	42.6	41.9	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1
Leather & Leather Products	38.8	39.7	40.3	39.7	39.1	41.5	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.41	9.40	9.40	9.47	9.44	9.49	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.70	9.76
Durable Goods	9.50	9.49	9.49	9.57	9.54	9.58	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.83
Lumber & Wood Products	6.28	6.39	6.14	6.24	6.22	6.20	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30
Furniture & Fixtures	7.50	7.38	7.42	7.39	7.51	7.52	7.66	7.65	7.61	7.81	7.71	7.80	7.76
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.45	9.45	9.48	9.54	9.62	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.73	9.79	9.82	9.95	9.93	9.98	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66
Pottery & related products	9.07	8.99	9.22	9.02	9.25	9.18	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67
Primary Metal Industries	9.42	9.45	9.39	9.47	9.42	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.84	9.77	9.78	9.94	9.83	9.96	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28
Iron and Iron foundries	9.25	9.25	9.45	9.34	9.45	9.38	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.86	14.65	14.12	14.20	13.40	13.45	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.87	7.91	7.89	7.85	7.79	7.76	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.53	9.44	9.40	9.33	9.40	9.31	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76
Metal cans	10.20	10.01	10.26	9.75	9.81	9.85	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	13.08	12.75	12.55	12.68	12.82	12.56	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.52	8.50	8.48	8.26	8.43	8.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68
Metal stampings	9.15	9.12	9.00	9.12	9.12	9.26	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.45	9.46
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.93	9.99	9.90	9.95	9.99	10.03	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14
Construction & related machinery	9.54	9.77	9.76	9.80	9.64	9.60	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97
Metalworking machinery	9.95	10.06	9.99	10.11	10.13	10.07	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.24	10.15
Special industry machinery	10.86	10.80	10.68	10.60	10.75	10.80	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86
General industry machinery	10.37	10.42	10.35	10.33	10.31	10.35	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58
Service industry machinery	9.63	9.66	9.48	9.54	9.63	9.74	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.63	9.60	9.59	9.51	9.51	9.49	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.05	7.00	7.02	7.07	7.05	7.21	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.32	7.26	7.36	7.36	7.46	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.50	7.38	7.36	7.65	7.74	7.93	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67
Communication equipment	11.72	11.83	11.81	11.79	11.78	11.69	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97
Electric components & access.*	7.06	7.06	7.01	6.99	7.11	7.20	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43
Transportation Equipment	12.44	12.66	13.09	13.66	13.29	13.75	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.99	13.18	13.67	14.36	13.93	14.45	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.85	14.90
Instruments & Related Products	9.93	9.91	9.96	10.12	10.06	10.06	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.23	7.06	7.00	7.05	7.09	7.14	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48
Nondurable Goods	9.32	9.31	9.31	9.37	9.34	9.40	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68
Food & Kindred Products	9.73	9.89	9.99	10.02	10.06	10.10	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.49	9.24	9.41	9.44	9.33	9.13	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94
Grain mill & bakery products*	9.56	9.92	10.14	10.04	10.04	10.14	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11
Beverages*	10.86	11.12	10.94	11.45	11.61	11.69	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96
Textile Mill Products	7.44	7.52	7.62	7.68	7.58	7.64	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.18	6.13	6.24	6.22	6.26	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.23	6.28
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.41	5.30	5.39	5.48	5.57	5.55	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70
Men's & boys' furnishings*	5.95	5.99	6.05	6.02	5.95	5.98	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.42	6.47	6.56	6.45	6.37	6.27	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40
Paper & Allied Products	9.71	9.64	9.71	9.63	9.68	9.71	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.04
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.96	8.99	9.00	9.04	8.98	9.09	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26
Printing & Publishing	9.51	9.58	9.46	9.61	9.37	9.77	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13
Newspapers	10.96	10.92	10.87	10.99	11.14	11.09	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64
Commercial printing*	10.16	10.39	9.93	10.24	9.73	10.63	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.08	11.03	11.03	11.16	11.23	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.50
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.67	11.66	11.75	11.91	11.90	11.87	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.41	11.25	11.24	11.38	11.48	11.40	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89
Drugs	10.45	10.51	10.40	10.58	10.61	10.52	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	10.18	9.83	9.79	9.86	9.86	9.60	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37
Paints & allied products	10.28	10.19	10.25	10.34	10.43	10.25	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22
Industrial organic chemicals	12.75	12.86	13.00	13.12	13.15	13.08	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.19	14.16	14.31	14.29	14.31	14.64	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98
Petroleum refining*	14.95	14.84	15.11	15.20	15.14	15.51	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.55	7.48	7.48	7.54	7.56	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.80	7.82
Rubber & rubber products	8.37	8.40	8.26	8.25	8.12	8.15	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.38	7.30	7.33	7.40	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68
Leather & Leather Products	5.78	5.64	5.63	5.70	5.75	5.74	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jan 1985	Dec 1984	Jan 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,780	3,766	3,774	14.0	6.0
Total Employment	3,526	3,563	3,485	-37.0	41.0
Total Unemployment	253	203	288	50.0	-35.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	234	219	269	15.0	-35.0
Unemployment Rate	6.7	5.4	7.6	1.3	- 0.9
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.1	5.8	7.1	0.3	- 1.0

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jan 1985	Dec 1984	Jan 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	100,905	93,525	109,804	+7,380	- 8,899
Federal Employees' Program	464	526	695	- 62	- 231
Veterans' Program	322	392	628	- 70	- 306
Extended Benefits[1]	4	1	7	+ 3	- 3
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	10,316	10,915	18,082	- 599	- 7,766
TOTAL	112,011	105,359	129,216	+6,652	-17,205

[1]Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered Off" in June 1981.
[2]Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Jan 1985	Dec 1984	Jan 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	100.9	93.5	109.8	+7.4	- 8.9
Male	56.5	52.1	63.8	+4.4	- 7.3
Female	44.4	41.4	46.0	+3.0	- 1.6
White, not Hispanic	63.0	59.4	70.7	+3.6	- 7.7
Black, not Hispanic	22.4	19.3	21.8	+3.1	- 0.6
Hispanic	14.5	13.8	15.5	+0.7	- 1.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1	- 0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.3	0.6	-0.1	- 0.4
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.5	0.4	0.9	+0.1	- 0.4
MANUFACTURING	39.3	36.6	37.9	+2.7	+ 1.4
Durable Goods	14.5	15.4	14.7	-0.9	- 0.2
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.1	2.4	2.2	-0.3	- 0.1
Machinery except electrical	2.0	2.5	2.8	-0.5	- 0.8
Electrical machinery	3.2	3.4	2.6	-0.2	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	24.8	21.2	23.9	+3.6	+ 0.9
Food & kindred products	2.7	2.1	2.5	+0.6	+ 0.2
Textile mill products	1.5	1.2	1.0	+0.3	+ 0.5
Apparel & other textile products	11.4	9.4	10.6	+2.0	+ 0.8
Printing & publishing	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	- 0.3
Chemicals & allied products	3.8	3.3	3.4	+0.5	+ 0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.6	1.5	1.9	+0.1	- 0.3
NONMANUFACTURING	60.0	55.1	71.5	+4.9	-11.5
Contract construction	9.6	6.2	13.5	+3.4	- 3.9
Transportation & public utilities	4.4	3.7	5.2	+0.7	- 0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	18.9	17.1	22.3	+1.8	- 3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.0	2.9	3.5	+0.1	- 0.5
Services	18.4	20.4	19.5	-2.0	- 1.1
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	16.7	14.5	20.4	+2.2	- 3.7
25 through 34	32.5	31.7	33.5	+0.8	- 1.0
35 through 44	21.5	20.5	21.9	+1.0	- 0.4
45 through 54	15.3	13.4	16.2	+1.9	- 0.9
55 through 64	12.0	10.6	14.3	+1.4	- 2.3
65 and over	2.9	2.9	3.5	0.0	- 0.6
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	10.5	10.4	13.7	+0.1	- 3.2
3 to 4 weeks	15.8	13.1	17.7	+2.7	- 1.9
5 through 14 weeks	52.2	49.7	57.0	+2.5	- 4.8
15 weeks and over	22.4	20.3	21.5	+2.1	- 0.9

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Nov[1] 1984	Oct[2] 1984	Year to Date[3] 1984	1983	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	4,263	2,838	29,839	28,853	+ 3.4
Private Units	4,263	2,838	29,478	28,358	+ 3.9
Single Family	2,238	2,165	20,328	18,089	+12.4
Two-Family	98	166	1,270	1,146	+10.8
Three-or-Four Family	27	29	351	549	-36.1
Five or More Family	1,900	478	7,529	8,574	-12.2
Public Units	0	0	361	495	-27.1
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$224,858	$188,634	$1,914,153	$1,716,789	+11.5
New Buildings	$196,628	$159,522	$1,589,471	$1,425,492	+11.5
Additions and Alterations	$ 28,230	$ 29,112	$ 324,682	$ 291,297	+11.5

[1]Based on reports received from 410 of 567 municipalities.
[2]Based on reports received from 364 of 567 municipalities.
[3]Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1982	Jan	3,222	±55	1.7%	352	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,188	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,267	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,282	±55	1.7%	320	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,325	±55	1.7%	356	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,359	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,406	±55	1.6%	313	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,348	±55	1.6%	321	±26	8.1%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,296	±55	1.7%	309	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,344	±55	1.6%	301	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,338	±55	1.6%	346	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,301	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	The CPS sample was redesigned in 1985 lowering the coefficient of variation (CV) from 10% to 8%. The revised CV, beginning with 1985 data, will be published at a later date.								

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

Date	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980		3,594.0		3,334.0		260.0		7.2
1981		3,593.0		3,330.0		263.0		7.3
1982		3,632.0		3,306.0		326.0		9.0
1983		3,673.0		3,385.0		288.0		7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan		3,632.0		3,328.0		304.0		8.4
Feb		3,630.0		3,313.0		317.0		8.7
Mar		3,612.0		3,310.0		302.0		8.4
Apr		3,627.0		3,351.0		276.0		7.6
May	Data	3,593.0	Data	3,337.0	Data	256.0	Data	7.1
Jun	being	3,663.0	being	3,355.0	being	308.0	being	8.4
Jul	revised	3,676.0	revised	3,373.0	revised	303.0	revised	8.2
Aug		3,718.0		3,396.0		322.0		8.7
Sep		3,717.0		3,421.0		296.0		8.0
Oct		3,683.0		3,433.0		250.0		6.8
Nov		3,731.0		3,469.0		262.0		7.0
Dec		3,808.0		3,546.0		262.0		6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,02[illegible]	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.